The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 456. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varietes), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol.

Continued Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY,
On This WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1860,
The Performances will commence with Tobin's Comedy, in three acts, entitled
THE HONEYMOON; OR, HOW TO RULE A WIFE.
The Duke Aranza .. .. Mr. Walter Montgomery
Jacquez .. .. Mr. H. Barfoot
Juliana .. .. Miss Sarah Thorne
After which the Operette Buffa, in one Act (Music of M. Offenbach), entitled
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Giraffier - - Zouave Frederick.
Patachon - - Zouave Glatigny.
Un Passant - - Zouave Zettinger.
After which the Band will play the "Flowers of Albion Quadrille," by J. Cassidy. Published by Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street.
To be followed by the Comic Drama, in one act, entitled
PEGGY GREEN.
Nicholas - - Mr. H. Barfoot.
Peggy Green - - Mrs. Burkinshaw.
Ballad—"England and France, or the Two Flags of the Allied Armies," sung by Zouave Frederick.
The French Vaudeville by MM. Clairville and Lambart Tiboust,
LA CORDE SENSIBLE.
Zizine - - Zouave Glatigny.
Mimi - - Zouave Lucien.
Tamerlan - - Zouave Frederick.
To conclude with an
AMBUSCADE IN INKERMAN,
which befel the Zouave Artistes, who, during a performance, were surprised by the enemy, and had to take to their arms.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Mr. JOHN DREW, the celebrated Irish Comedian, who has created great sensation in all the principal American Theatres, and has just arrived from Australia, where he has been successful beyond all precedent, will make his first appearance on MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 22, in the Comedy of the Irish Ambassador, to be followed by (first time here) Handy Andy.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces
THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th,
on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

ONE WEEK MORE, AT THE ROTUNDO,
(Entrance under the Clock) of the
WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS
Upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state,
BY
PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,
(From the United States,)
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, OCT 17,
And every Evening during the week.
Previous to the Experiments each evening, Phrenological Examinations will be made.
Admission—First Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s.
Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained during the day, of Mr. M'Kay, Rotundo, and at the door.
P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve Noon and Five p.m.
N.B.—At the conclusion of the experiments on Thursday evening, October 18, a Private Class will be formed, when all who attend will receive complete instructions to enable them to perform experiments in this interesting science.
Admission to the Class, £1 1s each.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND.
The Antient Concert Society's First Grand Concert for the ensuing season will take place on THURSDAY Evening, the 8th November next, on which occasion Madame Novello will be heard, for the last time, in one of the great Oratorios. The programme will be announced in future advertisements.
There will be a Ballot for new Members and Associates on Thursday, 1st Nov. Names to be sent to the Assistant-Secretary.
Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street,
16th October, 1860.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN.
THE REV. R. W. FORREST, OF CORK.
Will (D.V.) Preach at the Special Services in the Metropolitan Hall, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m. St. Thomas' Church, 7 o'clock p.m., on behalf of the Adelaide Hospital. St. Mark's Church, Tuesday Evening, 30th inst, at 8 o'clock p.m. Metropolitan Hall, Wednesday Evening, 31st, at 8 o'clock p.m. St. Thomas' Church, Thursday, 1st November, at 11-30 o'clock a.m.

TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.—A Meeting will be held in the Metropolitan Hall,
On TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1860.
When WILLIAM SPRIGGS, Esq., of London, will deliver an address on the Physical, Social, Moral, and Religious Aspect of the Temperance Movement; after which an oration will be given by the Rev. J. B. SMITH, of Belfast.
Chair to be taken at eight o'clock by Alderman ATKINSON.
Tickets—Platform, 1s; Body, 6d; Gallery, 3d; may be had at 95, Lower Abbey-street; 34, Westmoreland-street; Mr. ERSON's, Henry-street; Mr. M'COMAS, Abbey-street, or at the Hall.

DAY SCHOOL AND LENDING LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND,
26, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
(One door from corner of Talbot-street.)
On SUNDAY Next, 21st October, at Three o'clock, a SERMON will be Preached (D.V.) in the METROPOLITAN HALL, by the Rev. JOHN HALL, and a collection made in aid of the above Institution.
Those to whom it has pleased God in His mercy to preserve the inestimable blessing of sight are entreated to consider how painful is the privation of the blind, and to assist towards the alleviating of that privation by enabling them to read for themselves the precious records of redeeming love.
Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the committee, or by Miss Mary Pettigrew, at the School; Messrs. La Touche & Co., Castle-street, Treasurers; Thomas N. Moore, 30, Manor-street, and D. G. Grieve, Charlemont-place, Hon. Secs.

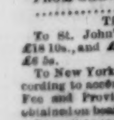
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
ANALYTICAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.
DR. EDMUND WM. DAVY,
(Professor of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry to the Royal Dublin Society,
Will commence a Course of Practical Demonstrations in Analytical Agricultural Chemistry, in the Laboratory of that Institution, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 2nd of NOVEMBER, at Seven o'clock; to be continued on the following Tuesday and Friday evenings, at the same hour.
Students will be furnished with the apparatus and Chemicals necessary for the Course of Instruction, and at its close an Examination will be held, and Certificates of Merit, and Premiums to the amount of Five Pounds in books, awarded for superior answering in the subjects of the Course.
The Fee for this Course of Practical Instruction is one pound.
WM. EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Secretary.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
WM. BARKER, M.D., M.R.I.A.,
Will commence a Course of Lectures on Meteorology and the Physics of the Earth, in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, on MONDAY, OCT. 22ND, 1860,
at Four o'clock p.m.
To be continued each day, except Saturdays, at the same hour.
FREE TO THE PUBLIC.
Syllabuses may be obtained on application, previous to the commencement of the Course, at the Society's House, Kildare-street.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Secretary.

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE.—The Board of Superintendence of City Prisons will, on October 24th, 1860, Elect a "RECEPTION WARD MATRON," for Grangegorman Female Penitentiary, at a Salary of £30 per annum, Rations, and Apartment. Also a "SECOND CLASS WARDER" for Richmond Bridewell, at a Salary of £40 per annum, Rations, and Apartment. Candidates for the Office of "Matron" must be strong, healthy, active, intelligent, good accountants, of good character, not exceeding 30 years of age, and unmarried.
Candidates for the Office of "Warder" must write a fair hand, be able to keep accounts, be unmarried, and not exceeding 35 years of age.
Applications and Testimonials to be lodged with me, in the Town Clerk's Office, City Hall, before Four o'clock p.m., October 23rd, 1860. JOHN MARTIN, Secretary.
October 11th, 1860.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT.
BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.
Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, } Sec.
39, Upper Baggot-street,
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October 23rd.
"Connaught," for Boston, November 20th.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £3 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrator at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

CAVAN MILITIA.
TO NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS about to be Discharged from the Line—Vacancies on the Staff of the Cavan Regiment of Militia:—
1 Paymaster Sergeant.
1 Colour Sergeant.
1 Drum Major.
Applications, with Testimonials, to be addressed to Captain GOSSELIN, Adjutant, Cavan.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET,
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Worker's may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary Warerooms, on the first floor.
☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

HELP WANTED.
It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—
Orphan Refuge Office,
9, Upper Sackville-street.
£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £300 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.
The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 3, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the aid of collectors.
ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.
Patron—Lord Roden.
£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within a year £900 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this important Institution.
Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church.
£20 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Italy.
The Rev. J. B. Heard, 22, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.
£20 to the Bird's-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown.
Contributions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and
£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women.
Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford as above, on condition that within three months eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.
The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.
"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Prov. iii. 9.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.
In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.
(By order) J. O. BINGER.
Chester, 1st October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
TUAM OCTOBER FAIR.
On SATURDAY 20TH, MONDAY 22ND, and TUESDAY 23RD OCTOBER,
The following Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Tuam:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Athlone, ..	22s 0d	To Enfield, ..	38s 6d
" Moate, ..	26s 0d	" Kilcock, ..	41s 6d
" Mullingar, ..	30s 0d	" Maynooth, ..	42s 6d
" Killucan, ..	33s 6d	" Dublin, ..	48s 6d
" Hill of Down,	35s 6d		

N.B. Special Trains will be in readiness at Tuam for the conveyance of Stock.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 10th October, 1860.

Education.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady residing in a healthful locality, will be happy to receive into her family one or two young ladies, who would enjoy very superior educational advantages, combined with the comforts of a cheerful and happy home.—Address "Y. X. W.," IRISH TIMES Office.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,
Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.
In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing.
N.B.—The Principal devotes two Evenings in the week to the reception of such pupils as cannot take their lessons during the Day.
Terms according to length of lesson.
Beginners—One Guinea per quarter, payable in advance.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Mons. LE BASTIER (from Paris) begs to inform the Public that he continues his instruction in the French Language; private lessons and separate Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen limited to four pupils; schools and families attended; preparation for Military and Civil Service; pupils enter in a course of conversation from the first lesson.—Apply at No. 18, D'Olier-street.

SELECT EDUCATION.—ENGLAND.
A Beneficed Clergyman, M.A., T.C.D., residing in one of the best and most healthful outlets of London, who has had many years' experience in Education, receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, whom he prepares for the English and Irish Universities, and for Competitive, Military, and Civil Examinations.
He is assisted by the best Professors in each Department, and pays especial attention to candidates for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe.
While nothing is omitted that can render his Pupils sound scholars, advertiser's constant aim is to give them the manners and habits of Gentlemen, prepared to fill with credit their several positions in society; at the same time, Religion occupies its proper place, and forms a part of each day's instruction.
Terms for Pupils under 14 years of age, 100 guineas per annum; for pupils above 14, 120 guineas.
Advertiser is at present in Dublin, where he will remain till the 20th instant.—Any commands addressed to "Clericus," care of Messrs. HODGES and SMITH, Grafton-street, Dublin, shall be immediately attended to.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D, and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENED ON THE 1ST OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—
DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's Private instruction by Mr. STAPLETON.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. BLEASBY, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December Examination.
INDIAN ARMY:—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton.
Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have Private Instruction from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL,
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION,
26, KILDARE-STREET.

UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE,
3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Candidates for the University, Army, Navy, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries' Hall, and Civil Service, are grounded in the prescribed courses on the "Competitive System," with the view of not only passing their preliminary examinations, but also to stamp their future career.
WILLIAM WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.
CITY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of Edward Reardon, Esq., Executor of Catherine Graves, spinster, deceased, and Laura Reardon, his wife, and Adelaide Graves, spinster, Owners and petitioners.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 15th Day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock Noon, in one lot, the Houses and Premises known as Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, Bride-street, and Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, Canon-street, in the Liberties of Saint Patrick and City of Dublin, held under a lease dated the 26th of June, 1829, from the Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Saint Patrick, Dublin, for the term of forty years from 1st June, 1829, and producing the nett yearly rental of £97 0s. 4d.
Dated this 17th day of July, 1860.
GEORGE T. HOPKINS, Chief Clerk.
For rentals and further particulars, apply to Messrs. FLETCHER & MEADE, Solicitors, having carriage of the Sale, 6, Foster-place.

Houses and Lands.

DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES.
Messrs. BENTLEY respectfully invite the attention of the public to the very beautiful Building Sites for Detached Residences on their Lands at Foxrock, Stillorgan, and Kerrymount, on the Bray line of railway, situated about a mile and a half from Kingstown and Blackrock. The sites on Westminster-road, now nearly completed, and leading to the new railway station, about being erected, are particularly worthy of attention. The views of sea and mountain are most extensive, varied, and attractive.
Parties building on these sites will have the decided advantage of being supplied with Bricks, Stone, Lime, and Sand on the Lands at extremely moderate charges, and the rents expected are not more than one-fourth the amount charged for less eligible sites in and about Kingstown.
BENTLEY & SON, 110, Grafton-street.

UPPER FITZWILLIAM-STREET (FURNISHED HOUSE) AND LEINSTER-ROAD.—TO BE LET, by the Month, Season, or Year, a well-furnished, moderate-sized House, complete and ready for the reception of a family, in Upper Fitzwilliam-street, near the Square. Also, on Leinster-road, Rathmines, a very comfortable and desirably-situated House, well Furnished. For further particulars and terms apply at 36, Grafton-street.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—TO STUDENTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—A family of respectability, residing near a Railway Station, South side, about 3½ miles from the General Post-office, having the principal bedroom unoccupied, would be happy to accommodate one young gentleman of respectable family, manners, and address, from seventeen and not exceeding twenty years of age, with board and lodging, &c., on moderate terms.—Letters addressed "B. D. F.," stating real name and address, IRISH TIMES Office, shall meet immediate attention.

FURNISHED.—TO BE LET, in Lower Dominick-street, a Spacious Drawingroom Floor, newly papered and painted. An additional bedroom, if required.—Address "C. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Auctions.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
ANNUAL SALE AT MALAHIDE DEMESNE,
ON
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), OCT. 17, 1860.
Lord Talbot de Malahide has again favoured subscribers with instructions to Sell,
On This WEDNESDAY, 17th of October, 1860,
About 240 sheep, of which 40 are pure Leicesters, including ram lambs, and the remainder fat and stores; about 60 head of cattle, principally fattening and stall-feeding heifers, with a few highly-bred dairy cows and heifers, served by the prize bulls Priam and Clydesdale; polled Angus cows and heifers; Berkshire pigs, &c.; a winnowing machine, by Hornsby and Sons.
Subscribers have only to refer to the prize lists of the various shows for the quality of the Malahide stock, and to past sales for the impartial and unreserved manner of conducting the business, as a safe passport to public confidence on the forthcoming occasion.
Programme—Lunch at One o'clock. Sale at Two o'clock.
☞ In addition to the ordinary Trains, a Special Train will leave Dublin for Malahide at 12, noon, and return to Dublin at 5.30, p.m.
Purchasers to pay 2½ per cent. Auction Fees. One week will be given to remove the stock.
GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Auctioneers, Woolbrokers, and Smithfield Salesmen,
Usher's-quay, Dublin, and Longford.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—DALKEY.
Sale of a large assortment of good second-hand Household Furniture, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, Window Curtains, Chimney and Pier Glasses, China, Glass, and Delf, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on To-morrow (THURSDAY), October 18, at Dalkey Lodge, Dalkey, in consequence of the house having been disposed of, the Furniture, comprising sets of mahogany parlour and drawingroom chairs, Grecian sofas, easy chairs, celeret and cabinet sideboards, pillar and claw and other dinner tables, sofa and work ditto, Brussels and Kidderminster carpets and hearthrugs, bronze and brass fenders, fire irons, chimney and pier glasses, cloth, moreen, and chintz window curtains, elliptic-roof and other bedsteads, with moreen and chintz hangings; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, blankets and counterpanes; mahogany toilet tables, glasses and wash hand stands, painted presses and cases of drawers, toilet ware, bedchamber and culinary requisites, morning and evening services of china and delf, cut and plain glass, kitchen furniture, a long ladder, about one gross of empty bottles, &c., &c. Sale at 11 o'clock.
YOUNG & GROVES, Auctioneers,
11 and 12, Bachelor's-walk, and 61, Grafton-street, Dublin.

HOUSE, GARDEN, AND LANDS, AT FANNET,
CO. DONEGAL, FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 5th NOVEMBER,
At Twelve o'clock,
On the Premises,
The House, Garden, and Lands of Doontinny Cottage, situate in Fannet, within one mile of the Post-office, and in view of Lough Swilly. The House contains two sittingrooms, three bedrooms, servants' rooms, kitchen, and numerous other apartments, with stables, coachhouse, and suitable out offices attached. There is also a good garden, with greenhouse, fruit trees, &c., in fine order. There are also about six acres of rich land, all held under lease, 11 years of which are unexpired, at the yearly rent and taxes of about £12.
A deposit at the time of sale.
Apply at Fannet; to Mr. DIXON, Postmaster, Croaghross, Ramelton; or to
GEO. WALTERS, Auctioneer, Londonderry.

Horses and Carriages.

Auction to commence at half-past One o'clock punctually.
Catalogue of Valuable Studs of Blood Stock, Horses in Training, Brood Mares, &c., &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Sewell's Commission and Livery Establishment,
LOWER MOUNT-STREET (Merrion-square),
On FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1860,
Commencing at Half-past One o'clock.
The following Blood Stock, the Property of a Gentleman:—
1 Eleanor, brood mare, by Turcoman, out of Red Rose.
2 Two-year-old Colt, by Red Hart.
3 Yearling Colt, by Black Prince.
The following, the property of M. LONGFIELD, Esq., Castle Mury, Cloyne:—
4 The Knight of the Whistle, by Velocipede, dam Whisker, out of Tramp's dam, a rich chestnut in colour, about 15-3 hands high, very handsome, with great substance. For further particulars see Racing Calendar.
5 Sarah Ellis, brood mare, by Young Priam, out of the dam of Rosa Bonheur, &c., &c.
The property of CHRISTOPHER ST. GEORGE, Esq., Tyrone House:—
6 Lablanche, chestnut gelding, 4 years old, by Grey Plover (brother to Chanticleer), dam by Magpie, out of Spray.
7 Toy, chestnut filly, 2 years old, by Bantam, out of Sans Cullotte, dam by Hetman Platoff, out of the dam of Chanticleer.
8 Chestnut Mare, 4 years old, by Barbarian, out of Whisper Low.
9 Colt, rising 2 years old, by the Marquis, out of Victoria.
10 • • • • • • • • • • •
The following Thorough-bred Horses, the property of Captain D. W. PACK BERESFORD:—
11 Gracchus, bay gelding, 4 years old, by Newminster.
12 Lovebird, bay filly, 3 years old, by do
13 Nuncio, bay colt, 3 years old, by do
14 Willy Reilly, 4 years old, by Russboro', out of Nan Darrell, grand dam of Vidette.
The above three horses are at present in training. For pedigree and performances see Stud Book and Racing Calendar.
The Property of a Gentleman:—
*15 Ivan, by Van Tromp, dam Siberia, by Brutandorf, grand dam by Blucher, out of Opal, by Sir Peter. This horse was only beaten by a short head for the St. Leger.
16 Kitty Free, aged, by Mickey Free, dam Sharavogue's dam, by Skylark, grand dam Fenella, by Goodall.
17 Titbit, 3 years old, by Bantam, out of Coquette. This mare is own sister to Vanity, The Zouave, and Tomboy.
18 Drowsy, 3 years old (late Madge Gordon), by Barnton, dam by Flatcatcher, out of the Maid of Lune, by Whisker.
19 Defiance, 2 years old, by Barbarian, out of The Deformed, by Harkaway or , out of Welfare, by Priam.
20 Jack Frost, a yearling colt, by Ivan, out of Winter, by Wedge, out of Isora, Wolfdog's dam.
* Ivan was bred by Lord Zetland, and sold, for a very large price, to the late Lord Londesborough, from whom the present owner bought him. He is a beautiful brown, without any white.
The following Thorough-bred Stock, the property of E. J. IRWIN, Esq:—
21 Ratafie, chestnut gelding, by Bandy, 5 years old, winner of the Madrids and Wellingtons.
22 Easter Monday, chestnut mare, by the Horn of Chase, dam by Birdcatcher, 6 years old, a winner of many races at both high and low weights, and likely to make a first-class steeplechase and brood mare.
Nana Sahib, chestnut horse, by The Horn of Chase, out of Independence's dam (by Birdcatcher) 3 years old, warranted untried, a large and powerful horse, would make a country sire or steeplechase horse.
Ninetta, chestnut mare, by Bandy, dam by Magpie, 3 years old, the winner of both classes of the Madrids (1860) and other races, a very large and powerful mare, and fit for any purpose.
Music, black filly, by the Mountain Deer, out of Clarinda, by Sir Hercules, 4 years old, a winner of many races, and likely to make a first-rate brood mare.
Nightingale, black filly, own sister to Lot 5, 3 years old, winner of many races.
Maro, by Apollo, a first-class hunter in any country, up to 17 stone.
Lots 21, 22, 24, 25, and 26 are at present in training. For further performance and pedigree see Racing Calendar and Stud Book.

At Three o'clock,
The following valuable Brood Mares and Young Stock, the property of Captain MERVYN ARCHDALL, M.P., Castle Archdall, who is declining breeding:—
Yearlings.
Magyar, chestnut colt, by Windischgratz, out of Fraulein.
Romany Rye, chestnut colt, by do out of Polka.
Amine, bay filly, by do out of Light of the Harem.
Lotti, bay filly, by do out of Farthingale, the dam of Toggery, &c.
The Stunner, brown filly, by do out of Gloriana.
Sloven, chestnut colt, by De Ruyter, out of Slipshod.
Puffin, bay colt, by De Ruyter or Windischgratz, out of Albatross.
Wyon, bay colt, by De Ruyter, out of The Medal.
Ambiguity, bay filly, by De Ruyter, out of The Sphynx.
Two Year Olds.
Antæus, bay gelding, by Windischgratz, out of Actæon's dam.
Adonis, bay gelding, by Windischgratz, out of the Light of the Harem.
39 Trollop, bay filly, by Windischgratz, out of Slipshod.
The above Horses are sold without their engagements. Should the purchaser wish to run for any of them, he can do so by paying half the stakes, and giving one-third of the winnings to the vendor.
Brood Mares.
40 Polka, by Emilius, dam Tarantella, by Tramp; served by Windischgratz.
41 Farthingale, by Cotherstone, out of Cloak, Green Mantle, do.
42 Mrs. Humby, by Napier, dam Corelia, by St. Nicholas, do.
43 Gloriana, by Touchstone, dam by Plenipo, do.
44 Light of the Harem, by Magpie, out of Gramachree, sister to Irish Birdcatcher; served by Windischgratz.
45 Slipshod (dam of Butterfly, Slut, &c.), by Slane, out of Mrs. Malaprop, Caroline, by Walton, &c.; served by Windischgratz.
46 Ally Croker (dam of Chief Baron Nicholson, &c., Biddy Nuts) by Albemarle, out of Egeria, by Emilius; served by Windischgratz.
47 Fraulein, by De Ruyter, dam Netherton Maid, by Sheet Anchor; served by Dr. O'Toole.
48 The Sphynx, by Ugly Buck, out of Medea, by Whisker; served by Dr. O'Toole.
49 Kilbride, by Iago, out of Hornpipe, by Venison, out of Reel, by Camel; served by Glenmasson.
The following valuable Young Horses, the property of N. M. ARCHDALL, Esq., Crocknacrieve, Enniskillen.
50 Bay Mare, rising 5 years old, about 16 hands high, a good huntress, up to 16 stone.
51 Chestnut Horse, rising 5 years old, trained to double and single harness, rides well.
52 Brown Horse, rising 5 years old, trained in double and single harness, rides well, and would make a good hunter, up to 14 stone.
53 Brown Mare, rising 5 years old, by De Ruyter, partly trained, would make a good huntress or harness mare.
54 Brown Horse, rising 5 years old, by De Ruyter, perfectly trained hunter, up to 14 stone. JOHN BURKE, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR,
34, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Mr. BROWN, 292, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers.
Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand
Broughams, Phaetons,
Clarences, Open and Close Cars,
Pilentums, Dog Carts,
Britzkas, Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons, &c., &c., &c.

Mercantile Sales.

AUCTION OF WINE AND SPIRITS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at our Office, Commercial Buildings,
On TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 18th of OCTOBER,
At Two o'clock precisely (without reserve),
29 Hhds. 8 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
1 Pipe 1 Hhd. Port "
9 Qr. Casks Brandy,
1 Puncheon Rum.
Most of the above are old importations. Also, for various accounts,
11 Chests and Half Chests Tea,
70 Butts, Hhds., and Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
2 Pipes Port "
10 Pipes and Hhds. Pontac "
20 Cases Hock and Champagne "
1 Butt, 8 Hhds., 280 Cases Brandy,
5 Dozen Liqueurs.
Catalogues on Wednesday Morning.
JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, AND SONS, Brokers.
Commercial Buildings, 12th October, 1860.

AUCTION OF TEAS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, AND INTEREST IN LEASE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at our Office, Commercial-Buildings,
On TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 18th of OCTOBER,
At TWO o'clock precisely,
92 Chests FINE CONGOU TEA,
also the following Policies—
£500 on life of James Magill, Mercer-street,
500 do Henry Carroll, Ballynure,
500 do Richard L. Bucknall, Leinster-square,
500 do John Ryan, Prussia-street,
500 do Elizabeth Nowlan, York-street,
300 do T. E. Frood, Creighton-street,
and the Interest in the Lease of the house called St. Bernard's, Rathmines, near Leinster-road, held by lives for ever at £76 per annum, and let to a solvent tenant at £100 per annum. The ground contains 2a. 3r. 25p. statute measure.
Further particulars may be learned on application to Mr. J. P. WHITE, Commercial Buildings; or to
JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, and SONS, Brokers.
Commercial Buildings, 12th October, 1860.

NEW MALAGA AND VALENCIA FRUIT.
M'MASTER & CO. beg to inform the trade that they are this day landing, ex Mystery, from Habea and Malaga—
2,650 packages fine layer and bunch Muscatel Raisins.
22 packages Jordan Almonds,
100 boxes Figs,
99 cases Cocoa Shell, and
2,000 packages Valencia Raisins.
And have recently received, by s.s. Vasco di Gama and De Brus—
377 packages layer and bunch Muscatels,
100 boxes Figs,
30 cases Cocoa Shell.
And have also received, from Smyrna, by steamers Hecla and Agia Sofia—
3,175 packages extra Eleme and pulled Turkey Figs,
192 packages Sultana Raisins.
And by steamer Mavrocordato, from Patras—
30 barrels and 30 cases fine Patras Currants.
And further consignments expected, by Venetian and following steamers. They also shortly expect a large and choice selection of French Plums, in rich fancy cartoons and glass jars, all of which they will dispose of on moderate terms.
121, Capel-street, 17th October, 1860.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
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LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
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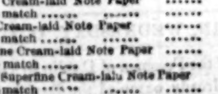

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Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
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	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
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A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
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Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
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Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
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Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
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A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
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AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF HIGHLAND OR INVERNESS CAPES.
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FROM TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS.
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IMMEDIATE INSPECTION
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THIRTY-SEVEN AND SIXPENCE;
Woven in one Piece.
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WATERPROOF MANTLE,
Warranted proof against
SIX HOURS' RAIN, in Brown, Grey, and Oxford Cloths.
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From TEN and SIXPENCE, full size.
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WALPOLE & GEOGHEGAN
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BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
the quality of which they can guarantee, being the same manufacture as, they are happy to say, has given every satisfaction for many years.
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Established A.D. 1795.

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An allowance of 25 percent to members.
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Music.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—
THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BY THE MOST EMINENT MAKERS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate terms, at
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES.
M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.
These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums.
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Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence.
PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE,
13, WESTLAND ROW,
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SEA BATHING
DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.
THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL
AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE.
On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor.
Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges.
TABLE D'HOTE; Superb Public Drawingroom; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-room; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-room; Salt-water Baths, &c.
In connexion with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World.
Visitors are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, which is free to the Hotel.
Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HERON. ☞ See "Bradshaw."
☞ Reduced Tariff in April, May, and June, and during the Winter.

Miscellaneous.

PIGEONS.—A Flight of Tumblers (twenty-two) to be Sold.—Apply at 14, Westmoreland-street, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

OPENING OF AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
39, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
These Extensive Premises will shortly be opened with a very large and varied assortment of
WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
Messrs. AUSTIN have spared no expense to make their New Establishment the most complete, as well as the most extensive Establishment of the kind in the kingdom.
Business carried on in ST. ANDREW-STREET as usual.

LOOKING-GLASS AND GENERAL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
61, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
YOUNG AND GROVES
Beg to call special attention to their immense Stock of Pier and other Glasses, likewise their well-assorted Stock of Drawingroom, Diningroom, and Bedroom Furniture.
The New Premises opened on Monday, October 1st, will be found replete with every necessary for the Furnishing of a Cottage, Villa, or Mansion. Notice the address—
61, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN,
AND
11 AND 12, BACHELORS'-WALK.
Furniture lent on Hire.

CHINA, GLASS, LAMPS, AND OILS,
11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
AND
12, NASSAU-STREET.
Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS
Respectfully informs the nobility, gentry, and public, that she has made very great reduction in her prices.
Goods for hire in any quantity, new, and on most reasonable terms.
Colza Oil, manufactured especially for the Moderateur Lamp, always ready.
Mr. J. F. BOAKE, inventor of the celebrated Aireometric and Railway Signal Lamp, superintends that department.
11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
AND
12, NASSAU-STREET.
No connection with any other house.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
EDWARD HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO.,
102, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Next door to Messrs. Forrest's),
The oldest China, Glass, Lamp, and Oil Merchants in Dublin, where there is the largest and newest stock to select from, at the lowest prices of the day.
As many have been disappointed by other houses claiming a connection with the above firm, please note the address—
102, GRAFTON-STREET.

GENUINE
GERMAN SELTZER WATER,
Imported and Re-carbonated by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW,
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ROYAL SELTZER WATER,
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
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IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & CO., 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
J. T. MURPHY, Black Rock.
Wholesale by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing
WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated
KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents,
COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
9, TEMPLE-LANE
DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

FINE COLZA OIL
H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO.,
WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS,
Agents for Price's Patent Candles,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL,
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
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FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON,
Agents to Maw & Co.,
are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 13, Corkhill, Dublin.

TO THE CLERGY.
THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL,
29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.
Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families.
The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors.
Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage.
Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale.
N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)
JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
Commanding Capital £500,000.
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 35s, 39s, 43s; late 3s per doz. each extra.
Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before.
Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 48s, worth 66s.
The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 54s, late 60s.
Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1858 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets; the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rauzan Margaux, 1848, late 66s, now 60s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 84s; Lafitte, 96s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Faye, pale or pink, 36s; Volnay and light Beaunes, 36s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vougeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 90, Regent-street, London.

Wants.

A LADY desires a few Pupils for the Piano, Harp, or singing. She teaches the theory as well as the practice of the science, and her system will be found successful. The North side, or Clontarf neighbourhood preferred.—Address "L. LYRA," IRISH TIMES Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS, a Lady of the Established Church is anxious to obtain morning tuitions, in the immediate vicinity of Dublin. She is competent to teach the usual branches of an English education, French and Music. Unexceptionable references can be given.—Address "Y. M. N.," IRISH TIMES Office.

SUPERINTENDING AGENT, COLLECTOR, or MANAGER.—Employment Wanted as above, by a Gentleman of position and intelligence, and of active business habits; he can give the highest references as to character and capacity.—Letters addressed "A. B.," IRISH TIMES Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANT SITUATIONS.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes to obtain a Situation as HOUSEKEEPER in a private family, or as companion to an invalid lady; references given; none but a Protestant need reply.—Address "F. F. F.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as YOUNG LADIES' MAID, a Young English Woman, who has lived in Ireland for the last twelve months, and has left only two days; has the best character; the advertiser is willing to make herself useful to any lady who engages her; is a Protestant; the advertiser wishes for a situation in Dublin.—Address "S. H.," 64, Grafton-street.

NURSE (Monthly), a highly respectable Young Woman, who has just taken out her Diploma from the Rotundo Hospital; is a native of England, and a Protestant; can be highly recommended; would be glad of an engagement.—Address "M. W.," care of Mrs. H. Vere White, 9, Upper Clanbrassil-street.

AS UPPER DRY NURSE, in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, an experienced Woman, who would take charge of a baby and superintend growing children; understands bottle and spoon feeding, and will be highly recommended by families of distinction; advertiser is a Protestant, and will be found trustworthy.—Address "M. D.," 9, Redmond's-hill, for a week.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes for a Situation as NURSE (Upper); understands bottling and spoonfeeding, and the management of young children; is an excellent needlewoman and maker-up of fine things; is very experienced in illness; has lived with some of the first families in Ireland; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended.—Address "M. O. B.," Ballybrack Post-office, County Dublin.

AS NURSE, a steady Woman, who would take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country; is a good plain needleworker; good references in town.—Address "M. J. W.," 6, Upper Sackville-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

AS GOOD COOK, a respectable Woman, who perfectly understands her business, made up dishes, &c. if required; understands the management of a dairy; has satisfactory testimonials from highly respectable families.—Address "A. M.," 60, Grafton-street, or 1, Merrion-row.

AS GOOD COOK, a steady, active Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of her business in every respect; has lived with respectable families in town and country; is but a few days disengaged; has satisfactory discharges; has no objection to a small washing; is a Protestant, and will be well recommended.—Letters addressed "C. W.," 1, Clare-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to for a week, if not engaged.

WANTS a Situation, as GOOD COOK, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches, soups, made dishes, pastries blanc manges, &c., &c.; understands cutting up of meat, pickling, and preserving; also, would superintend a dairy if required.—Any commands for "L. L.," 23, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES, shall be attended to.

WISHES for a Situation as COOK, in a respectable family, a person who fully understands her business; soups, jelly, creams, and pastry; if required, the care of a dairy and baking of bread; would have no objection to act as Cook and Housekeeper in a single gentleman's establishment; is of the Established Church.—Address "K. COOK," 45, Grafton-street, or 3, Adelaide-road, Kingstown.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, a Middle-aged Woman, who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to a small washing; can produce long and satisfactory testimonials; the advertiser is a widow, and has no incumbrance; wages not so much her object as a permanent situation; will be found trustworthy and economical.—Address "E. S.," 55, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in every respect; also understands gentlemens' washing, and making up fine things.—Please address "B. O.," No. 19, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

JUST DISENGAGED, a steady, active Woman, who would accept a Situation as COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT; understands her business perfectly—making of soups, &c.; can be highly recommended by her last mistress; understands making up of linen; is a Protestant.—Address "M. C.," 30, Westmoreland-street, or 12, Leinster-street.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, a respectable Woman who perfectly understands her business in its various branches—soups, jellies, and creams; has lived with most respectable families; has long and satisfactory discharges, and will be well recommended by her last mistress, in town at present.—Address "M. M. H.," 77, Grafton-street, or 6, Upper Sackville-street, for one week.

AS PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family.—A lady is most anxious to procure a situation for a steady, trustworthy, good servant, of whom she can give the highest character; she understands her business; is particularly cleanly, and most careful of everything in her charge; has no objection to a small washing, if required.—Address "M. S.," 18, Grafton-street, or 17, Henry-street.

COOK (Plain), or THOROUGH SERVANT, just disengaged, who perfectly understands her business; can wash and make up well; has no incumbrance, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "E. M. R.," 54, Grafton-street, or 2, Cavendish-row.

AS PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, of cleanly, regular, and economical habits; understands her business, so as to give perfect satisfaction; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town, for strict honesty, sobriety, and gentleness.—Address "M. F.," 1, Merrion-row, or 18, Lower Sackville-street.

AS THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Young Woman, who fully understands her business; can wash and make up linen in the neatest manner; her character will bear the strictest inquiry.—Please address "M. T.," No. 27, Grafton-street, or 39, Lower Abbey-street.

AS COACHMAN, or would act as COACHMAN AND GROOM, a steady, active, Middle-aged Man; he perfectly understands the management of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended for careful and steady driving; is a Protestant; can attend at table when required.—Address "J. R.," 2, Upper Sackville-street, or Office of IRISH TIMES.

INDOOR SERVANT (general), a steady, active Young Man; can be highly recommended by his last and former employers, who are in town at present, for strict sobriety, honesty, and quietness; would take a weekly situation, if such should offer; will be found trustworthy and obliging; is a Protestant.—Address "P. S.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 67, Grafton-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man from the North of Ireland, a Situation as GROOM, or GROOM AND COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by his last master.—Please address "H. B.," 26, Dawson-street, or 18, Lower Sackville-street.

A STRONG, active Boy, wishes to obtain a Situation in any of the following stations:—As single-handed, in a small, quiet family, or to be placed under another person, and act as Page and Pantry Boy; or in another case, to assist the coachman, attend the carriage, and wait inside; has an excellent character from one gentleman with whom he has lived; will be found willing to make himself obliging and useful; is a Protestant.—Address "E. F., Page," 1, Clare-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, A PORTER, for TRINITY COLLEGE.—Candidates must be of the Established Church; not to exceed 30 years of age.—Applications to be made in their own handwriting, addressed to Mr. Hingston, Chief Steward, from whom all particulars may be learned.
N.B.—No testimonials to be received after 25th inst.

WANTED, a smart, intelligent LAD.—Apply between six and eight o'clock in the evening, at Price's Hotel, 1, Upper Sackville-street.

IMPORTANT.
THE ONLY OILCLOTH MANUFACTORY IN IRELAND!!!
ESTABLISHED 1791.
The Largest and Cheapest Stock of
WELL-SEASONED OILCLOTH.
To be had only at the Manufactory Great, 61 and 62, GREAT STRAND-STREET,
Entrance 63, JERVIS-STREET.
J. D. FRANKLIN, Proprietor.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in
Chandeliers, Lobby Lights,
Lanterns, Brackets,
&c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON,
LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

ECONOMY IN LIGHT.
Paraffin Lamps, of New and Beautiful Designs, from 1s 3d to 40s each.
PURE PARAFFIN, BELMONTINE, COLZA OIL, and LIQUID GAS, at lowest prices.
SAMUEL BOYD,
Drug, Oil, and Colour Merchant,
46, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS,
FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.
Vase Moderateur Lamps,
Pillar do. do.,
Stand do. do.,
in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers.
Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned.
Finest French Colza Oil.
GEORGE DIXON,
Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

ELECTRO-PLATED SALVERS AND TEA SETS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Invite inspection of their immense assortment of Electro-Plated Articles, amongst which, besides the above, are Cruet Stands, Cake Baskets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.
The quality is excellent and the prices very moderate.
J. E. and Co. may allude to the following amongst their almost unlimited Stock of House-furnishing Ironmongery, viz:—
Moderateur Lamps.
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles.
Best Table Cutlery. Dish Covers.
Japanned and Papier Mache Trays.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates.
Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Iron Bedsteads and Cots, &c.
Prices very moderate.
J. E. and CO. are Agents for Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes; and are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's [illegible] and Towns.
34, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET [illegible]

HOUSEFURN[illegible]

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklace, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

MOTTO WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch,
C. MARSH and CO., 30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

LADIES' RIDING HABITS. I wish particularly to call attention to some cloths I have had specially manufactured for Riding Habits. The object I have had in view is to attain great firmness of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for its style of Cutting renders it unnecessary to dwell on this head.
RICHARD ALLEN, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The English Stock Market opened flat to-day, but finally maintained yesterday's rates; notwithstanding which, considerable depression was manifested in our local markets, from which there was no symptom of reaction, stock being freely offered at a reduction of one-eighth to one-fourth per cent.

The general tendency of the Share market indicated a decided sympathy with the Funds, and the dealings were much restricted.

In Banks a further drop of one-half is recorded in Bank of Ireland Stock, which appeared heavy at the reduction. Nationals were dealt in yesterday at a similar decline, but the quotation did not appear until the official list in to-day; they were still offered at the price, and Royals were again on sale at £27¼, last rate.

In Steam—Atlantics continued to droop, but no quotation was affected. There were buyers at £5, sellers abating one-eight. With this exception, all the Steam Securities manifested an upward movement; City of Dublin £50 shares (issue of 1836) were dealt in at their previous value and continued in demand. An improvement of one-quarter was steadily maintained in Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares; and Dundalks (limited) were firm at last price.

In Mining Securities—Connorrees still engrossed the principal amount of attention, and at a further advance more shares were required. General Mines were quoted a shade lower, but at the reduced rate there remained buyers.

No dealings whatever are marked in the Miscellaneous Shares. Alliance and Consumers' Gas were procurable at yesterday's price.

In Railways—Cork and Band onsquickly recovered from the relapse which took place yesterday, to the extent of one-quarter per share, and at the improved rate were still required. Cork and Passage were fractionally higher, and Midland Great Western £50 shares are marked at a decline of one-eighth. The £25 shares of the last-named company were required at the closing price of yesterday, there being sellers at £26 6s 3d. Great Southern Stock was freely offered for sale at £113, and Waterford and Limericks remained without alteration. Transactions in Preference Securities were limited to Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, which realised its previous value, and appeared steady. Cork and Bandon 6 per cents. were nominally £4¼ to £4½.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 16.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	91⅞
Ditto account, 8th November	91⅞ ¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91¼ ½
Ditto for new account, 12th October	
Ditto for new account 8th November	91¼ ½
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	239
National	6¼
STEAM.	
City of Dublin	½
Ditto Issue of 1836	52½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	54
Dundalk (Limited)	10¼ x d
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	27s
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	15
Dublin, Blackrock, and Passage	10½
Midland Great Western	51
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st October. Names to be furnished on or before the 20th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	1½	1½	92⅛	92¼ 92	92	91½
Ditto for Account	91½ ¾	91¾ ½	92⅛ ¾	92¼ ½	92⅛ 91⅞	91⅞ 92
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91½ ¾ ½	91¾ ½	91½	91½ ¾	91⅞	91½ ¾
Ditto for Account		91¾ ½			91⅞ ½	91¾ ½
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—October 16.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅛ ¼
Account	92⅛
New Threes	91⅞ ⅛
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅛ ¼ ¼
Account	92¼
New Threes	91⅞ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅛
Account	92⅛ ¼
New Threes	91½ ¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅛ ¼
Account	92¼ ⅛
New Threes	91¼ ⅝
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅛ ¼
Account	92¼ ½
New Threes	91⅞ ⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 58½; Caledonians, 92; Great Northern, 113½; Great Western, 74½; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117½ 118½; London and North Western, 100½ ½; Leeds Northern, 59½ ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48; Midland Stock, 132½ 3; South Eastern, 84½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½ ½; York and North Midland, 89½; London and South Western, 95½ 5; Great Western, 74½ ½; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 115½; Grand Trunk, 26½; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 56½; Bank Stock, 22 ¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols inactive, opening at 92⅛ to ¼, and are now rather buyers at 92 thirteenth-sixteenth. Shares opened rather dull, with little doing, but prices have improved, and markets firm in tone. Canadian steady, and without change in price. French good. Lombards good at three-fourth to five-eighths dis.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

Consols opened without recovery this morning, and have since experienced a further decline, chiefly from the signs of an active demand for money and the uninterrupted continuance of bad weather. In the discount market, notwithstanding the payment of the dividend, there has been an active demand at 4 per cent. The corn markets this morning was inactive at the rates of last Monday. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day. Notwithstanding, the present prices of railway stocks, are for the new account at the end of the month, most of the leading lines are quoted one-fourth to three-fourth per cent. lower than on Saturday.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The Funds showed increased heaviness to-day, and closed at a fresh fall of one-fourth per cent., owing chiefly to the prospect of a dearer money market. British Railway stocks experienced a reduction, varying from one-fourth to five-eighths per cent. The Discount market was tight, and an unsettled feeling was observable. Four per cent was the lowest rate for the best bills, and in many quarters 4¼ and 5 per cent was charged, holders of money being desirous of protecting themselves against the contingency of a rise in the rate. At the Bank of England business was brisk. The bulk of the dividend money is now realised, but the market is none the easier for it.

FUNDS AND SHARES—YESTERDAY.

Auberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junctions, 6¾ 7¼; Caledonians, 92¼ ½; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 58½ 4; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 to 2; Great Northern, 113½ to 14½; Great Northern A, 115 16½; Great Westerns, 74½ ½; South Easterns, 84½ ½; Great Western of Canada, 14½; Grand Trunks, 6½ 7; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Lancashire and York-shire, 118 ½ ¼; London and North Western, 100 ½; London and South Western, 95 ¼ ½; Leeds Northern, 59½ 60; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½ 8½; Midland Stock 133½ 4; North British, 62½ 3; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½ 5½; North Midland, 90½ ½; Exchequer Bills, par 4 p.m. Consols have been inanimate all day, and the variations in price quite nominal; alternately buyers and sellers at 92 13-16, and closing 92¼ to ⅛. The Share market firm, and at the highest rates of the day. Midlands, Leeds, Dovers, and Berwicks, particularly good. Canadians have advanced, and close steady and firm, Lombards 13-16 to 11-16ths discount.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Funds remain dull at the late reduction. The weather is remarkably wet, and exercises a depressing influence. Very little business is going forward. British Railway Stocks have attained a further improvement, varying from one-fourth to one-half per cent.; Midland and South Eastern in chief request. The South Eastern returns for goods traffic shows a falling off in consequence of a decline of £83 in the week's receipts for the carriage of hops.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 3-30.—In the Bourse there has been but little business done. Rentes closed 69.15 or 20 centimes higher than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The absorption of bullion for exportation during the past week to the amount of nearly a million has created uneasiness, and the overdue vessels from Australia are now looked for with some anxiety. Taking into account the further exportations that will be necessary for foreign grain, &c., and that a heavy decrease has also taken place in the bullion of the Bank of France, it is not considered improbable that the Bank of England may augment the terms of discount; and in anticipation that the minimum will be increased at no distant date, there has been recently somewhat less inclination in the London Discount circles to negociate six months' paper; the expected arrivals from Australia, however, if of a satisfactory character, may prevent the apprehended rise in the rates of accommodation. The return of the latter Bank to Wednesday last is not so unfavourable as was anticipated, but the next one is likely to exhibit some startling changes. In the Discount market the demand continues active, and the rate out-of-doors is firmly maintained at the bank minimum, 4 per cent. On yesterday an unsettled feeling was observable, and in several quarters a higher rate than the latter was charged, holders of money being desirous of protecting themselves against the contingency of a rise in the rates. In this country an advance is also soon expected from the state of the London market. It appears that the paper due in the latter city on Saturday was not well met; caused, no doubt, by the late depression in trade. And here we would remark, that while in this country credit has been fairly maintained, the bankruptcies across the Channel have been this year somewhat above the usual average, the number to the end of September being at the rate of 1,152 per annum, while the average for the last 10 years has been 1,090 only. Silver has advanced a shade, the latest quotation being 61⅝d to 61¾d, and the market is expected to be more animated.

Regarding the manufacture markets, the demand for linens in the North of Ireland has been rather inactive during the past week. The home trade is still dull, and the sales of goods for abroad have been limited; the reports from America, however, are favourable, and a satisfactory arrangement of the French Commercial Treaty with an improved home business may soon give rise to a revival of activity. In Manchester there was less doing in goods, and yarns at the close than there was in the early part of the past week, but there was no want of strength in prices, which were perfectly firm at advanced quotations, and some yarns, chiefly in two-folds, were dearer.

Wool—The London business is limited, from the high rates asked by sellers; and in the woollen districts the demand is moderate. The buying at Liverpool likewise seems to be confined to the supply of immediate wants, in consequence of present prices. In foreign, however, fair sales are being made, at full rates.

Cotton—The report of the Liverpool market for the past week shows firmness, a large business having been transacted; American sorts ranged ⅛d to ¼d per lb. higher.

Flax—Demand has been active at the principal markets, at about 3d in advance on recent quotations. Handscutched 6s 4d to 6s 9d per stone, for coarse; 7s to 7s 6d for fine, and for superior lots 8s to 8s 6d was readily paid.

Leather—At Leadenhall Market the value of raw hides remains without quotable change.

Hemp—Russian has advanced 15s per ton in London.

Metals—A further slight improvement in the value of Scotch pig iron has taken place.

Produce—In our market prices of sugar have been tending upwards, and last week an advance of 6d to 1s was obtained by holders who were looking for even higher rates, by which, however, transactions to any great extent were prevented. Barbadoes at auction brought from 40s 6d to 44s. Refined has, on the contrary, been dull. In tea a good business has been done at steady rates. The whiskey trade has somewhat improved, but a large business is not anticipated. In London business was checked during the past week by the upward tendency in the value of money; but owing to the moderate supplies placed on offer prices of most articles were fairly maintained. An average quantity of West India sugar was disposed of, but for East India the demand became dull. General quotations were, nevertheless, unchanged, although low brown qualities occasionally sold on slightly easier terms. Moderate parcels of coffee were disposed of at about previous rates. A small public tea sale went steadily in the early part of the week; but subsequently catalogues appeared for this day, comprising rather a heavy amount, and the market closed decidedly heavy. The unfavourable weather caused a better inquiry for rice, but the transactions were not extensive. Rum was firmer in value, in consequence of the large quantity contracted for by the Government, and brandy still tended to higher prices. The activity in the dried fruit trade subsided, but quotations ranged fully up to those of the previous week. Spices were brought forward rather largely, but, meeting only low offers, were for the most part withdrawn. At the quarterly sales of East India indigo, which commenced on this day week, good and fine qualities, from their relative scarcity, supported last rates, whilst middling and inferior sorts declined 2d to 4d per lb. The only exception was in Madras, which on Friday realised 3d to 6d advance on July rates. The price of Tallow was forced up 5s per cwt, by the adjusting of the speculative account; and palm and cocoa nut oil rose in proportion. Linseed oil became also dearer, from the increased cost of seed. At Mincing-lane, on yesterday, large transactions took place in saltpetre, principally for export, and higher prices were established, but business generally was rather dull. Tea was firmer, the private telegrams received in anticipation of the Overland Mail, reporting increased interruption to trade in China. The following is the report of Monday's market:—

Sugar—Market quiet but steady, with only moderate supplies on offer.

Tea—Market firmer on the China telegram, which alludes to fresh interruptions of trade at the Chinese ports.

Coffee—For Ceylon kinds a moderate inquiry, and for small parcels to complete immediate orders full prices are paid.

Rice in better request, and a moderate business is passing at full prices.

Saltpetre is attracting rather more attention, and a large business was transacted at prices in some cases 6d to 1s higher. The sales of rough were estimated at 2,000 bags, 10 per cent. at 40s, and 4¼ at 43s to 43s 6d cash. Recently some large parcels of refined are also said to have been purchased. The present demand is principally for export.

Linseed oil firm, at 31s, with a good business doing.

Turpentine more in demand, with buyers at 42s for American spirits.

Tallow—Market has been steady, without excitement. Business passed in the morning at 58s all the year, but at the close prices are rather higher again. Spot and all the year, 58s 6d; December 58s 6d; January and March, 58s 6d to 59s; March 59s. Town tallow scarce at 59s nett cash. No Odessa or Taganrog offering. Particulars of tallow:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Stock on hand this day, casks	10,152	36,622	45,023

The following is from the circular of Messrs. Smith and Charles:—

"Influenced by the speculative operations going forward in the tallow market, and to which we alluded last Monday, the article rapidly advanced last week. The effect of the large business done in the course of the week is this—that most of the parties oversold having covered their contracts by the resales of parties who had taken an opposite view, and that the best part of the stocks, both here and on the way, are now in the hands of the Russian party. It remains, therefore, to be seen whether the consumers will support the present range of prices or not. Without committing ourselves to a positive opinion either way, it may be well to direct attention to the circumstances of the article this year, as compared with last year, when the price was 60s, and when before the trade bought any great part of the stocks held by Russians, a decline of 5s or 6s per cwt. took place. Of these circumstances three appear to be the most important. 1st. Last year we had a very large home supply; this year it is undoubtedly very deficient. 2nd. The stocks of substitutes for yellow candle tallow were large last year; this year they are small. Cochin China oil was last year 43s; now it is 54s; and of palm oil, the supply, it seems, will be much shorter than was lately expected. There was also a considerable import of Taganrog tallow last year; there is now little or none here, or on the way. 3rd. Last year there was the prospect of a large Russian supply for the brack of 1860. We now hear, upon good authority, that the quantity for 1861 will be very short, and the price in Petersburg for August next, 55rs, seems to support the statement. The question, therefore, as between the Russians and the consumers of the article is this season, to say the least, more doubtful than it was last year, and the operations of last week certainly tend to leave the question less dependent upon speculation than in 1859."

Provisions—Butter—Irish is in good demand in London, and prices, at the close of the past week, were tending upward.

Bacon—The London market was dull in the early part of last week, and a decline in prices took place, but rates again became more steady, and business improved.

Potatoes—Downs, 4s to 4s 8d; kemps, 5s to 6s per cwt.

Eggs—Wholesale, 8s 8d to 8s 10s; retail, 9s 4d to 9s 6d.

Coals—House, 19s 6d to 21s 6d.

Hay—Large market, no change in prices, 2s 6d to 4s 4d per cwt; straw, 2s 4d to 3s.

Cattle—At London, on yesterday, prices had rather a downward tendency, but the stock at market was large. Beasts were slow of sale at ⅛d to ¼d per lb. lower, and sheep were also very dull at a decline of about ¼d per lb. Calves were, however, a turn dearer, and in pigs there was no change. In Liverpool on same day the supply was less than on the previous Monday, but the demand for beef was slow, the full prices of the latter day, notwithstanding, being obtained, and sheep brought higher rates. The number of beasts at the latter market was 2,598, and of sheep 6,432, while at London the supply, including foreign, consisted of 8,050 beasts, 29,400 sheep, 527 calves, and 180 pigs.

Grain, &c.—Advices from America to the early part of the present month represent that, under the influence of better reports from England, the New York market had assumed a more firm appearance, and that some recovery had taken place from the previous decline. Indian corn had improved in value, the receipts from the interior continuing to be on a somewhat limited scale; but the arrivals of wheat and flour, on the contrary, especially the former, were, it seems, very large. From the supplies of wheat, towards the end of the past month, having been considerably in excess of the demand, together with unfavourable accounts as to prices, from this side of the Atlantic, it became necessary, in order to effect sales, for holders to reduce their demands, but the latest reports showed prices to be tending upward from the decline that had taken place. In London the recurrence of wet weather has set markets again on the advance. In the early part of last week importers were not unwilling to make some concession in regard to wheat; but at Mark-lane, yesterday, that article was at least 1s dearer, and in fair demand at the increased price; and flour also brought 1s more money. Barley was likewise quoted 1s to 2s; beans and peas, 1s; and oats from 6d to 1s higher. Indian corn, too, tended upward, the comparatively small quantity on passage to the United Kingdom and the potato blight giving confidence to holders. The spread of this latter disease in England has been considerable, and the present high prices of grain, as well as the large quantities of foreign that have been purchased, would go far to show that the harvest in the latter country has not been quite so satisfactory as some have represented. The price of linseed in the above market advanced 1s in the past week, and there was an active demand for consumption and export. The stock in London is now very low, the arrivals recently having been very small, and the cargoes on passage also are limited. On the spot, Bombay realised 60s; Calcutta, 56s 6d to 57s, up to 59s for Patna grain; Archangel sold at 46s 6d and 47s ex ship. Floating cargoes of Azov seed realised 54s 6d up to 56s 6d, according to position and quality. Petersburg, 52s to 54s, and Bombay 59s, all free delivered; Alexandria, 53s, c.f. and i., for Continent. Considerable quantities of Calcutta also changed hands at 55s 6d, c.f. and i., including bags. Rapeseed also is rather in demand, at about last week's rates. Linseed cakes have been of free sale at previous rates, and rape cakes are in active demand, at £5 10s for English made.

The report of this day's Liverpool market shows that an extensive consumptive demand for wheat is taking place there, but that very little change has occurred in prices; some articles, however, tend upward, but no quotable alteration is reported. At our Corn Exchange this morning the market was steady, but there was very little activity in business, and hardly any change in prices. There was a fair supply of new grain, but the new wheat is still unpromising. The samples sold, however, brought late rates, and of old fair sales were effected. There was not much here on offer, and barley met a slow sale. The following are the currencies—White wheat, 29s to 34s; red do, 29s to 34s; oats, 12s to 14s; bere, 13s to 15s; barley, 16s to 19s; oatmeal, 13s to 17s; rapeseed, 29s to 32s; bakers' flour, 20s to 23s; Indian corn, yellow, 37s 6d to 38s; white, 41s to 42s 6d.

The foreign arrivals for the four days, up to yesterday evening, are confined to one cargo of Indian corn from Sulina, containing 2,287 quarters.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was a good supply of new grain at our market today. The quality of all, especially wheat, very various. We do not alter our quotations of last Friday, except for the best samples of malting barley, which in some few cases brought a trifling advance. Middling and inferior samples of everything under very slow sale.

	s. D.		s. D.		s. D.		s. D
White wheat	29 0	to	34 0	Oatmeal	13 0	to	17s
Red do.	29 0	to	34 0	Rapeseed	29 0	to	32s
Oats	12 0	to	14 0	Bakers' flour	20 0	to	23s
Bere	13 0	to	15 0	Indian corn	37 0	to	39 0s
Barley	16 0	to	19 0	per 480lbs			

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 16.—Large attendance of county millers at this morning market. Wheat an extensive consumptive demand at full prices. Flour firm, and in some instances rather more money paid. Oats unchanged. Oatmeal steady. Indian corn is held for more money, but not much changed,—(Morton, Brother's, and Maddocks Report.)

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar market quiet. Rice in good demand. Coffee dull. Rum, large business doing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Market excited. Sales, 20,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCT. 16.—Sales 10,000 bales. Imports 8,089; previously 8,083.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, OCT. 16.—No. 1, 51s to 51s 6d; mixed numbers, makers' iron, 51s 10½d to 52s; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s. Market quiet.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 16.—firsts 113; seconds, 112s; thirds, 101s; fourths. 94s; fifths, 85s sixths, 68s. 2,000 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 16.—White wheat, 28 to 33s 9d; red wheat, 22s to 31s; oats 11s 8d to 14s; barley 14s to 18s 6d.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The fine weather with which the month commenced closed on Tuesday with rain, followed by sharp frost on Thursday. The ten dry days were, however, of immense service to the country, and the bulk of the corn crops, beans excepted, may now be considered as gathered. The fine drying wind recently experienced will place the later gatherings foremost in point of condition; but, without extraordinary weather for the next fortnight, there is very little chance of a dry sample of beans. Ploughing, where practicable, has commenced in earnest; but the sowing of wheat this autumn must be generally backward, the land being foul and wet. Very little change can be noted in the value of old and fine new wheat during the week; but soft damp new has been less in favour upon a better acquaintance. Very little can be used with old for the manufacture of flour. Prices, therefore, for such qualities have further receded, and have been irregular, partly under the influence of former English advices, and partly from their own necessities, foreign markets have generally been rather dearer for good wheat. This has been the case in France, Belgium, Holland, and the Baltic, as well as at Odessa, the Danubian Principalities, and Southern Europe. But in America the immense deliveries from the West, coupled with more favourable advices from Europe, have brought about some reduction in the value of breadstuffs. The arrivals off the coast since the 5th instant were 25 cargoes, of which 19 cargoes were wheat, 4 maize, 1 beans, and 1 millet seed, the business reported being as follows; viz., 14 cargoes of wheat arrived and on passage—2 Berdianski at 58s 9d to 59s; 6 Taganrog Ghirka, at 55s to 56s; 6 Egyptian, at 42s 9d to 44s 9d; 4 cargoes of maize, at 35s 9d to 37s; and 2 Ibraila barley, at 28s 6d to 29s 6d per qr. The sales noted last week were 71,791 quarters wheat, at 58s 3d, against 124,187 quarters in 1859. The London averages were 58s 9d on 3,601 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending 3rd of October, in wheat and flour, were equal to 131,367 qrs wheat, including 9,464 qrs colonial. By the published returns of quarterly imports into London we find a general large increase in foreign grain and flour—that in wheat and flour alone being equal to a quarterly increase of 424,177 qrs wheat. The entire foreign import for corn and flour into London involving an outlay for the past quarter of about two-and-a-half millions of money, being above double the sum required in the same time last year, the leading imports then being oats.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 15.—Though the supplies of foreign wheat and flour last week were large, of other grain they were moderate. The exports were 606 qrs wheat, 1,100 qrs oats. Of English wheat there were 3,622 qrs, of foreign 30,866 qrs, of which 9,000 qrs were from the United States. The show of samples from Essex and Kent was improved in quantity and partly so in condition. Good old English as well as picked parcels of new maintained former value, but bad and damp qualities were neglected. There was a large attendance from the country and a fair business done in dry foreign at full prices, some holding for an advance. Of country flour the supply was 13,257 sacks, of foreign 4,211 sacks 23,652 barrels. Norfolks remained a very dull sale at 1s per sack reduction. American barrels and French sacks, unless very fine, were difficult to quit. Town rates were unchanged, 57s remaining the top price. The quantity of British barley was 2,118 qrs, with 3,505 qrs foreign. There was a good demand for all descriptions, both malting and other qualities, at an advance of fully 1s per qr, more especially for the best. For malt of fine quality there was a good inquiry, at a further increased value, other sorts being also firm. The entire supply of oats was 25,944 qrs, consisting of 2,403 qrs English, 24 qrs Scotch, 510 qrs Irish, and 23,007 qrs foreign. All fine old corn brought an advance of 6d per qr; but low inferior new was no dearer, and difficult to dispose of. Of English beans there were 317 qrs, and of foreign 2,280 qrs, chiefly Egyptian. The absence of English supplies in quantity increased the value again fully 1s. Of native peas the supply was 498 qrs, of foreign 58 qrs. White boilers, as well as duns and maples, were quite 1s per qr dearer. Of linseed there were 3,957 qrs, with no exports. There was a good demand for crushing seed at 1s 6d to 2s per qr more money. Cake continued to sell freely. In the seed trade there was increased firmness. Red and white cloverseed and trefoil were generally tending upwards, as well as canaryseed, the crop being exposed, but the high rates for winter tares bringing more samples to market of inferior quality, they were 1s per bushel lower. Mustardseed was still neglected. Hempseed very firm, as well as most seeds.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 50s to 64s per qr.; fine, 64s to 71s; red, 50s to 60s, fine, 63s to 68s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 49s to 60s; fine, 63s to 68s. Barley, malting, 35s to 43s per qr., chevalier new, 34s to 46s do.; grinding, 30s to 35s do.; distilling, 35s to 39s do. Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 52s to 59s per qr.; fine, 65s to 76s do.; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 53s to 61s do.; fine, 64s to 76s do; brown, 53s to 55s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, 32s to 33s per qr.; seed, 36s to 40s do. Oats, English, feed, 23s to 28s per qr.; potato, 29s to 33s do.; Scotch, feed, 25s to 29s do.; potato, 28s to 33s do; Irish, feed, white, 23s to 27s do.; fine, 27s to 28s do; ditto black, 22s to 26s do.; fine, — to 27s do. Beans, Mazagan, 40s to 46s per qr.; ticks, 43s to 46s do; Harrow, 43s to 49s do.; pigeon, 47s to 53s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 42s to 47s per qr.; maple, 43s to 46s do.; grey, 43s to 44s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs., town households, 51s to 57s per qr.; country, 43s to 44s do.; households, 43s to 50s do. Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 42s to 43s do.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 15.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 5,409 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 7,500; in 1858, 7,879; in 1857, 8,712; in 1856, 6,848; in 1855, 10,605; and in 1854, 3,399 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	333	4727	4	242	303
1859	1423	5735	26	124	201
1858	1130	6164	28	261	66
1857	1515	6192	93	556	359
1856	2312	4123	—	248	135
1855	2383	7248	—	556	418
1854	1020	2046	—	175	49

There was a very large show of foreign stock in to-day's market, chiefly in poor condition. Each kind moved off heavily at drooping currencies. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were large, and in somewhat improved condition. The attendance of buyers was by no means numerous, and all kinds met a heavy demand, at a decline in the quotations compared with Monday last of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. The top figure for Scots was 4s 6d per 8lbs. The receipts of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were 2,600 Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 900 various breeds; and from Ireland, 300 oxen and heifers. With sheep we were tolerably well, but not say heavily supplied. The few Downs and half-breds on offer moved off slowly at about stationary prices, but all other kinds were 1d to 2d per 8lbs lower. The best Downs were worth 5s 4d per 8lbs. There was a fair supply of calves in the market, yet the veal trade was steady at extreme rates, the best calves having sold at 5s 2d per 8lbs. We have to report a moderate demand for pigs, the supply of which was moderate, at full prices.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; suckling calves, 19s to 22s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 15.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 9,727 firkins butter, and 1,968 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 1,404 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a fair amount of business transacted last week at full prices, holders being very firm, and in some cases demanding an advance in consequence of the high prices paying in the Irish markets. Foreign met a good sale, and the best Dutch advanced 2s to 4s per cwt. The bacon market in the early part of the week was very slow, and a further decline of 1s to 2s per cwt. was submitted to; at the close there was rather more business done, and the market ended steady at 64s to 7..s landed, according to quality, weights, &c.

Another Report—There was a good business done in Irish butter last week; nearly all kinds were the turn dearer, the market very firm at the close, and with light stocks prices inclined upwards. Foreign was also saleable at 2s to 4s advance on best quality, and other descriptions at about 1s 6d to 2s per cwt. Bacon was sparingly dealt in, at a decline of 1s 6d to 2s per cwt. In hams and lard no material change.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET—MONDAY, OCT. 15.

The market has been freely supplied with the new growth, and for the best samples the demand is active, and extreme rates fully maintained. Inferior sorts receive but little attention, and are very difficult to move. At Weyhill Fair the trade ruled heavy; the few Counties and Farnhams sold realised from £18 to £23. Our currency is as follows:—

	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Mid and East Kents	18	0	22	0	28	0
Weald of Kents	14	0	17	0	21	0
Sussex	10	0	14	0	16	0
Yearlings	7	0	9	0	12	12

MEASE and WILD.

Foreign Hops—The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 103 bales from Hamburgh, 15 Antwerp, 10 from Ostend, and 10 from Rotterdam.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 15.—The supply of wool on offer in our markets is very moderate; nevertheless, the amount of business doing in all kinds owing to the high rates demanded by the holders is rather limited. In the provincial districts rates continue very high, yet manufacturers are compelled to purchase, notwithstanding that they complain of anything in the shape of profit. The stocks of woollen goods appear to be very moderate. Per pack of 240lbs. Fleeces—Southdown hogs, £19 10s to £20 0s; ditto, half-bred hogs, £20 0s to £20 10s; ditto, Kent, £19 to £19 10s; ditto, Southdown ewes and wethers, £17 to £18; ditto, Leicester ditto, £17 to £18. Sorts—clothing, picklock, £20 to £21; ditto, prime and picklock, £18 10s to £19; ditto, choice, £17 to £18; ditto, super, £15 to £16; ditto, combing, wethermatching, £20 10s to £21 0s; ditto, picklock, £18 to £18 10s; ditto, common, £16 to £16 10s; ditto, hog-matching, £23 10s to £24; ditto, picklock-matching, £18 10s to £19 10s; ditto, super ditto, £16 0s to £16 10s.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, OCTOBER 11.—Pretty much the same features characterise our market in all its branches this morning which have marked it for some weeks back. The transactions in wool are exceedingly limited, buyers only supplying present wants. Prices are generally reported as quite firm, but we hear of exceptional instances, where the buyer obtains a slight advantage.

LEEDS (ENGLISH AND FOREIGN), OCT. 12.—There is no alteration in the demand for either English or foreign wool, which on the whole is not brisk; nevertheless, prices continue unaltered. For some sorts of low foreign wool there is more inquiry, and prices are rather higher.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 13.—Scotch—There is only a moderate inquiry for Laid Highland, of the best class. The inferior is still neglected. White Highland held in stock, and not much inquired for. Cheviot of a good class are in fair demand; but consumers only take, at present high rates, just enough to supply immediate wants. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs, 11s 6d to 13s; white Highland do., 15s to 17s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s to 16s 6d; do. do. washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s 6d to 20s; do. do., washed, 22s to 25s; white Cheviot do., washed, 34s to 44s. Foreign—There has been a better demand and business doing this week than usually the case so soon after the public sales, and at full rates. Imports for the week, 5,887 bags; previously this year, 166,650 bags.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Bombay) via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 18.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 19.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., [S]	6 p m Oct. 19.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Oct. 21.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Oct. 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Oct. 23.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a m Oct. 24.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.
English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Honeymoon," "Les Deux Aveugles," "Peggy Green," "La Corde Sensible," and "An Ambuscade in Inkermann."
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6, amounted to 63,475, making a daily average of 10,579 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds

TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,

being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.
The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.
While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

When our Monumental City you honour with a visit,
'Tis true, you will either find this House or you'll miss it.
THE Custom House Returns show that EDWARD KEEVIL is the only Importer in all Ireland of MEERSCHAUM PIPES DIRECT FROM GERMANY.
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, And 66, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin.

HUNTING BREECHES.—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO., 32, Molesworth-street.

WINTER OVERCOATS.
KENNY AND OWENS, 54, DAME-STREET.
NEW STYLES IN TROUSERING.
KENNY AND OWENS, 54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s., Thoroughly Shrunk.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS. CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of the design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and uniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO. have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

THE case of the Freemen of Dublin by right of grandbirth has already occupied the Revision Court two days, and is again adjourned. However tedious the case may be, it is highly suggestive, and wonderfully instructive. There are some points in the evidence which should be placed in a stronger light than we can hope to place them in, when the case is concluded. The impartiality of the Lord Mayor is admirably shown by his selection of Mr. Henry Devitt as the arbiter of the rights of the Freemen of Dublin, said Mr. Devitt being, at the time, a member of an association specially formed for the disfranchisement of the Freemen, or only not a member "because he had not paid his annual subscription" to that association. Mr. Francis William Brady, Q.C., &c., not only frequently appeared on the hustings of Dublin as a candidate for the votes of the freemen, but voted himself, for himself, as a freeman by right of grandbirth, the very franchise he comes forward, if possible, to destroy. Mr. Brady is a Commissioner of Lunacy, and hopes to be a judge. How would he treat a witness who gave his evidence as he gave it? He first asserts that he examined the records of the Corporation from 1648 down to 1840, in two days! Upon being asked, on cross-examination, would he swear to having examined them down to 1840, he corrects his date to 1806, lopping off at once the documentary evidence of thirty-four years. This, of course, was "only a mistake," but we know what in criminal courts would await witnesses who made a mistake so advantageous to the cause he supported. Mr. Brady "did not keep any memoranda of the "results of his search;" nay, "he won't say he "read over every syllable in each 'beseech.'" So exact was his examination that "he could not tell "whether he had found any 'beseeches' by marriage. "His assistant, Mr. Keogh, took some memoranda, "but he does not recollect what they are." It will require some insensibility to popular opinion before a gentleman who gives such evidence is made a judge of the evidence of others.

To make the most of their case, the extreme party in the Corporation procured the services of Mr. Costello as their advocate, and of Mr. Yeo as examiner of records. Mr. Costello asserts that there is no instance of the freedom being granted by right of grandbirth until 1807. Mr. Yeo, his own coadjutor, proves that in the reign of James the Second, he does find records of the admission of grandsons, and, what is rather curious, he finds the admission of a granddaughter. One is reminded of Lady Hutchinson, who held a commission, we believe, as captain of dragoons. Surely, on the discovery of such a record as this, the Radicals ought to have thrown up their case. Mr. Holland, employed to examine the records from 1740 to 1807, again contradicts Mr. Costello's brief: he finds an instance in 1742; and in 1796 another in the case of Cornelius Usher, F.T.C.D.

There are some difficulties in the way of a satisfactory examination of the question at issue. The title by which a person obtained his freedom is explained only by a single letter, and we know how often in MSS. one letter may be mistaken for another. S, we are told, stands for service, or, we suppose, for *servitudo*, as the records are partly Latin. But might it not stand for *stirpe* just as well? B stands for birth, M for marriage, A for apprenticeship, and G E for special grace. To some names the letter F is affixed, which is guessed to stand for "fine;" but it might be an abbreviation for filius. Several persons have been admitted "by presentation of gloves," but we are not told the initial letter in their case. It appears, also, that since 1832 a new mode of registering freemen has prevailed, and the "titles" are given in full. But who can definitely settle either the initial letters in MSS. some hundred years old, or what those letters stand for?

Moreover, the Town Clerk proves that the only way in which the title to the franchise can be known is by its entry upon the "beseeches." If you ask for all the beseeches, and request permission to examine them, you are coolly informed that a considerable portion of the beseeches ARE LOST. This is certainly extraordinary. The beseeches are mere scraps of paper, the very last thing that any one would think of abstracting except for a purpose. And it is rather too daring to assert that there never was an entry of the franchise given by birthright, and, if you ask for proof, to assure you that half the entries are lost.

From the case as unfolded by the Radicals themselves, they have not a particle of reliable evidence to rest upon. The proofs they produce are wholly negative, and, on their own showing, defective. What positive evidence they produce is in favour of the Conservative claim, and is brought forward by their own assistant from the documents in their own custody.

Two months since, the allied forces commenced military operations on the Bay of Pe-che-li. They landed, as was anticipated, at Peh-tang, a town on the banks of an inconsiderable river to the north of the Peiho. Here they found two or three deserted forts armed with wooden cannon. The entire force disembarked without accident, and prepared to march to the Peiho, and take the Taku forts in the rear. Between Peh-tang and the Peiho the country is flat, almost without a hillock. It is covered with plantations of rice and corn, and supplies Pekin with garden produce. On their march the troops found an entrenched camp occupied by the famous Tartar cavalry. An engagement ensued, and the camp was stormed, with only fourteen men wounded. The road to the Peiho was then open. The Taku forts were five in number, but probably there are more now. Three of these were on the left side of the river, and these were to be assailed on the 15th of August, the troops being before them on the 13th. As the allies attack from the rear, there has probably been but slight resistance. The possession of these three forts gives the allies the command of the river, and they can, at their ease, remove whatever obstructions the Chinese have thrown across the river. The gunboats could then pass up and destroy the two forts on the right of the stream. It is most satisfactory to learn that the expedition is in excellent health, and admirably supplied. The next Indian mail must bring us the particulars and result of the assault.

Hostilities have commenced at last between the rebels of the Triad Society and Europeans. Hitherto the rebels were supposed to be favourable to the English at least, and to have adopted a grotesque and savage form of Christianity. Flushed with the conquest of Nankin, the great emporium of the silk districts, they have gradually swept down to the sea, like locusts, destroying the land. Perhaps some arrangement with the Court of Pekin, or more probably the hope of boundless plunder, induced them to attack Shanghai, now the most important station of British trade. They who have visited Shanghai describe it as resembling Woolwich at a distance. The river which runs through the city is ever crowded with a multitude of junks, among which the masts and spars of numerous European and American ships are conspicuous. The commerce of this port alone was, in 1859, of the value of £14,000,000. The English settlement is one side of the river Wang-Poo, then comes the Chinese town, and, last of all the French settlement, separated from the town by a broad canal. It is probable that the rebel attack was made specially on this quarter, as we read chiefly of the French being engaged. We suppose that the Admiral has left a ship of war to protect so important an emporium. Captain Nicholson, in the Pique, defended the place from a similar attack in 1856. Although there is a plain of twenty miles in extent on the land side of Shanghai, the town itself is rendered easy of defence by nature. As the rebels do not appear to bring cannon with them on their expeditions, and as some English and French guns have long since been placed in position, there is not the slightest chance of their succeeding. Some few valuable lives may be lost, for the British residents have formed themselves into a Volunteer regiment, and are usually inclined to be rash in encountering large bodies of Chinese. Trade is, however, completely at an end. The rebels had ravaged the silk districts in the north, and on the south little could reach the Canton market, the Lak Chong pass, through which the greater portion of the merchandise must pass, being occupied, whether by rebel or Imperial troops is not ascertained.

The intelligence, however, of success on the banks of the Peiho, and the capture of the forts, will have a powerful effect upon the Chinese. The "Braves" will disperse, as they have on many previous occasions, when they find that all the preparations of a year, and the most powerful resources of the Imperial Province, have not been able to resist the allies. They are as timid after a defeat as they are insolent in provocation.

The *Times* on the Earl of Derby, and the Condition of Political Parties:—

It is often asked what would be the result if this or that personage were suddenly withdrawn from this ever-shifting scene. The answer is not always in proportion to the prominence or the worth of the man, as it may or may not happen that his cause depends on him for its maintenance, or his work for its completion. That is very much a matter of accident. At this moment the unfinished work of Italian unity and independence hangs so much on the energy of the great Liberator, on the policy of the Sardinian Statesman, and on the scheming ambition of the man who watches the turmoil, that the disappearance of any one of them might easily turn the whole current of European affairs. Let us ask the question nearer home. The chief of our own Conservative party was not able to attend at the marriage of his daughter last week, though it had been delayed for some time, in the hope of his recovering to a better state of health. Already there are speculations on the man, if any can be found, who would receive an equal amount of confidence and support on that side of the Legislature. Who is there to take Lord Derby's place? People will answer with equal readiness—none, or many. That is according as they regard the merits of the statesman or the demands of his position. The politician has no parallel. Were he to go there must be such a void as when a stately ship of war has long occupied a berth right before us, and is one morning missed. Lord Derby is largely loved, respected, admired, and feared. The object of these feelings must be so necessary to the existing equilibrium that his removal must entail a large disturbance of social materials and forces. On the other hand, when we come to consider his position, we recognise that in it which may relieve us from serious apprehension as to the future. It is chiefly defensive. When the aggressor falls, the aggression is apt to cease. When the onward spirit stops or flags, the march is at least retarded. Reform, in its mildest phrase, presupposes such fixed anticipations of the future. With the Reformer they are entombed, perhaps never to rise again. It is not so with the general who holds the fortress, or takes up a position against the invader. One after another may die at his post, and his place be worthily supplied. Their programme is patent, their courage equal, their enthusiasm the same, and it must be by some great and positive default that a commander then fails to carry out the designs of his predecessor. Conservatism is an easy and intelligible cause. All the varieties of the creed can easily fall back upon the simple motion of keeping things as they are. It is not so with Reform, which has infinite ramifications that never run together. One Reformer has one line, another equally prudent, or imprudent, a very different line. The chief reformer of his day has changed his line often. In such a case death leaves not a post to be defended, but a work of the brain still to be embodied, or recovered, if possible, from floating and discordant recollections. Of course, there are political theorists whose loss we should hardly feel, and whose theories we could afford to let die with them. But it is still a matter of importance that the statesman, slowly recovering from great danger, would leave his post and work behind him. The succession to Lord Derby's duties, regarded from a public point of view, would be as simple an office as the inheritance of his estate. You may map and describe them both.

This distinction, however, between the Reformer and the Conservative, the advancer and the defender, the progressive and the obstructive, only narrows the question, and leaves it still to be answered. Lord Derby occupies the place that the Duke of Wellington did to the day of his death, and Peel for a large part of his life. If his occupation be different from theirs, as indeed it is, that alone suggests that another tenant may furnish the house with a still further difference, and keep up a very different style of hospitality. It takes a man of immense social weight to be the head of the great country party, and to offer, by the mere *vis inertiæ* of character or the equipoise of influence, a steady resistance to the violent and changeful currents of popular opinion. It needs great judgment, a large acquaintance with the world, much administrative power, many genial qualities, rank, money, or position; and, above all, it requires in these days that the Conservative chief should be himself something of the Reformer, and should thus have the faculty for doing justice to the very schemes he resists and the very men he opposes, not to speak of having measures of his own when reforms can no longer be denied. Lord Derby has been in his day as thorough-going a Reformer as any member of the present Administration, and has done deeds which the veriest Radical in the Lower House would be proud to call his own. Nor is there any reason to suspect that he repents of his youthful achievements. To judge from Lord Stanley's career, the home training at Knowsley has not been in the straightest school of Conservatism. Lord Derby's lieutenant in the Lower House does justice to the liberality of his opinions and his openness to new lights when they can be admitted without injury to his cause. Indeed, Lord Derby now occupies the place not only of the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel in their days of power, but the ampler area divided by those statesmen when no longer in power, and also by their indignant and rebellious followers. A scattered Opposition has united under this chief, and is content to give him the allegiance which wounded feelings provoked many to withhold from Sir R. Peel. They will go further with Lord Derby than they would have done with Sir Robert, though the demands made upon them are now as large as ever. It is difficult to estimate the value of a chief who has so large a muster-roll, and who is the object of so many and such various attachments. As we can never realise the Utopia of a perfectly unanimous Legislature, the next best thing is the smallest possible number of parties, or that as many as possible should consent to serve under the same banner. This consideration even affects the Statesmen in power. It is not only a great comfort, but a political resource of the greatest value, to have in an emergency a noble and honourable rival to whom the reins of power may be relinquished without danger to the Constitution. Should Lord Derby be no longer at hand for this purpose, who is there just now that all parties in the nation would be content to accept as its Premier for a year? Time might answer the question, but we confess we cannot.

If, too, the Premier were as youthful in body as in heart and mind, and we could reasonably hope for him a long tenure of power, then antagonist after antagonist might quit the scene as quietly as the Senior Fellows of a College in the reign of an evergreen President. But, as we cannot recall that England had ever an octogenarian Premier, so it is unfortunately only in the course of nature that before many years that post will be once more put up to the highest and safest political bidder. What if neither of the two remarkable men, who entertain so profound a respect for one another, though in sworn opposition, should not be present even to advise and control? Who among the younger men are there to claim the vacant seat by virtue of genius, experience, and character—in a word, by the confidence they enjoy? We might be puzzled to name any one of weight enough to compose or defy the various factions always waiting to advance their prospects under a weak Administration. In such an emergency, under a new chief, and in the presence of unusual difficulties at home and abroad, we might easily fall into a policy little to the taste of either Whig or Conservative of the existing type. At present the interests of the country seem to demand as little change as is compatible with the expectations which the people have been encouraged to entertain. With the present Continental system rudely shaken, and old landmarks shifted about, and with a constitution of our own on the anvil, we could ill afford to lose such a pillar of the State as the Conservative Chief, whether as the leading mind of a great party, or as a most influential legislator, or as the man to whom, in stress of weather, and in want of firmer and more practised hands, we may once more commit the helm of the State.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday.

The entire metropolitan gossip connected with the metropolis itself, for the past month, may be summed up in three words—Murders, Fires, and Bankruptcies. And when do the Londoners set about perpetrating, or suffering under any of the above casualties, their conceptions are of a gigantic scale, worthy of the capital of the world. The murders, you would fancy, were devised by the cunning hand of the writer of the murder in the Rue Morgue, to cool our seething brains, so mysterious are the plans laid down for their accomplishment. The Road mystery is as fresh as ever on men's lips, and still calls for an Edgar Allan Poe to investigate.

The temporary lull in the bankruptcy movement, consequent on the storm created by the failure of the leather merchants, promises to meet with a speedy termination, and the stoppages now announced and expected, while gigantic enough for corporations instead of private firms, are not jealously confined to any simple trade or business. After all, however, murders and bankruptcies are insipid in comparison with the exciting interests of a fire. The beacon light of the entire heavens, as one vast furnace flaming, soon indicates to the restless and idler for miles round where he can spend an exciting hour. The tocsin of alarm heard in the crackling of the conflagration warns the sleeper or the occupied within a radius of, at least, two miles, that one of the ablest ministers to man's comfort has attained the mastery to his destruction, and summons thousands and ten of thousands to the scene of conflict between man and the elements. I never saw anything more awe inspiring than the Lime-house conflagration of this last week, or the destruction of Kesterton's factory, and the burning of Hartley's-wharf, of a short time ago. What, between the vast volume of people under excitement, the powerful steam-engines throwing rivers of water, and the heat casting back on the distant people the dropping steam, you found yourself brought up to agonising influences. The subject derives a prominence to-day, from the determination arrived at by some of the insurance companies to raise the question whether they are liable to pay the amount insured on premises burnt down after the customary day for paying the premium has gone by, but within the fifteen days allowed. Some controversy has arisen, but the question is now narrowed to the issue whether a firm can be compelled, in the case of a fire, to declare what their intention was with respect to renewal. As the courts of law already came to a decision in the case of life insurances and the 30 days' notices, it is not probable that this question shall require the interference of gentlemen of the long robe; but a good deal of interest is devoted to the question.

Just as we congratulated Italy on ridding itself of the Cavour and Mazzini squabble, indications are apparent, from to-day's telegram, that it is not yet disposed of. The cause of the Marquis Pallavicino's tendering his resignation of the pro-Dictatorship is alleged to be his attempt to get Mazzini out of Naples. While the Marquis is blamed for inserting in the public prints the letter addressed by him to Mazzini, without previously communicating to him its contents; the friends of the latter admit that the head of the revolutionary party should have rested content with his previous victories, and not have wrought on Garibaldi, through the Dictator's Secretary, Crispi, or the pamphleteer, Cattaneo, both his own creatures. And if the bits of romance current about the Dictator are true, the Furies are intent on pursuing the patriot with their vengeance, or the blessing of his Holiness turns bitter the draught in his cup. His grandfather, Joseph Battista Mario Garibaldi, fled from Corsica to Nice, rather than submit to French conquest of his native island. The Dictator's native place, Nice, has now become French, and if the cession of Sardinia to France takes place, Cabrera, the lonely Steepe rock in the Straits of Bonifacio, which General Eber described so graphically in one of his letters to the *Times*, as purchased by Garibaldi's earnings, and peopled with his pigs and asses, belongs to the island of Sardinia, and must share its fate.

Was Lamoriciere entrapped or not? A good deal of discussion has arisen thereon; so, to allow your readers to judge for themselves, I send a copy of the letter forwarded to him before he left Rome, by the Duc de Grammont:—"Je vous previens par ordre de l'Empereur, que les Piemontais in entreront pas dans *l'etat Romain* et que 20,000 Francais vont occuper *les differentes places de cet etat*. Prenez, donc toutes vos dispositions contre Garibaldi!" According to the translation put upon the words in italics, a different interpretation is given.

The people of Toronto are determined not to allow their expressions of loyalty to her Majesty's Throne to be terminated with the visit of the Prince of Wales, and have sent instructions to England, inquiring what a statue of her Majesty would cost, with the view of having it erected in their city; and, while I am writing of statuary, I am reminded that Power, who produced the Greek Slave, has for sale, at £1,500, the figure of California finished on commission for the United States of America, but which, for some reason unknown to me, that Government now declines to take.

The doings in the sporting world for the past week brought together a crowd of its celebrities to various spots of London. The crowd consisted of mechanics and the lower classes of tradesmen, intent on making an honest penny in the betting line. Their head quarters were Bride-lane, Fleet-street, where, at all hours of the day, a body of sporting characters, moving up and down, rendered the thoroughfare impassable. Each had his betting book in hand, and, occasionally dropping round the corner, cast an eye into the office where the *Sporting Times* is published, and, snatching a read at the latest telegram, joined his comrade to announce what biddings he was prepared to offer. I have never seen any group of the kind (outside of the race course) in the Emerald Isle, and conclude it is indigenous to England. Certainly the class of men associated in the speculation were not of a style to obtain an *entree* to Tattersall's. The police were present to maintain "honesty among rogues," but paid them a deference never accorded to costermongers or apple-stall keepers, who are kept moving to oblige Whittle Harvey and Commissioner Mayne, irrespective of a chance of trade.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer relieved the monotonous dulness of his London visit, by attendance at St. George's-in-the East yesterday, when he had abundant opportunity of studying the interesting religious controversy which pervades the stragglers here.

Two companies are in course of formation. One proposes to stamp beautiful patterns in wood by heat, and to polish the pattern with the same machinery as it is stamped with; the other will stamp steel into ornamental work at a cheaper rate than the present steel enamelling. Both inventions are French, but English patents will be obtained to work them.

The Ministry will hold a Cabinet Council on the 10th of November, at which the heads of the programme for next session will be decided on. The arrival of the "Travelled Thane, Athenian Aberdeen," in London, is considered indicative of a reconstruction of the Government.

Another opera is promised by M. Flotow, the composer of "Martha." Will Sala be the editor of the *Temple-bar Magazine?* He himself declares he will not, but shoals of manuscripts from those who can write, or fancy that they can, are pouring in on him. At any rate, the prospectus is published, announcing the first number for the 1st December. Our literary men fancy nowadays that by imitating the weaknesses of Sir Walter Scott, in denying that he was the author of Waverley, they are following, in other respects, the gigantic movements of the man.

"Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile" is not yet too hackneyed a quotation in which to seek the source of their misfortunes.

The Pre-Raphaelites are promised an opportunity of giving full vent to their tastes. It is with them a favourite theory that their artistic powers have not sufficient scope unless the walls of churches and public buildings are handed over to them. The walls of the Oxford Union give lasting proofs of their zeal in support of the statement, and now the eastern end of the Church of St. James the Less, Westminster, is to be enriched by the genius of Mr. Watts. The subject will be "Our Lord surrounded by angels and saints," a kind of hierarchy. Mr. Clayton has in progress a painting, "The Crucifixion," for the east end of All Saints', Margaret-street.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday Morning.

George Augustus Sala, the celebrated essayist, is engaged to edit a new monthly magazine, to be called *Temple-bar*, and the first number of which will appear in December. Several reasons are assigned for this title. Temple-bar is great in historical associations. From Temple-bar could be seen brave old Dr. Johnson strolling up Fleet-street, with his inquisitive friend, Boswell; and haughty Bishop Warburton going to visit "Goldie;" and Mr. Spectator gliding towards the Temple gardens with Sir Roger de Coverley. Near Temple-bar were situated the haunts of Raleigh and Jonson, Massinger and Shakspere, Wycherley, Congreve, and Pope. In the locality of Temple-bar flourished the "Mermaid," the "Devil," and the "Apollo." Not far off is the "Cock," where Alfred Tennyson met the jolly waiter he has since immortalised. Thousands of memories crowd round this celebrated vicinity too numerous to mention, but some of which are mentioned in the preamble of the new magazine.

Chelsea opposition has been drowned by the voice of public opinion, and Cremorne still flourishes for the dance-loving portion of the metropolis. Mr. E. T. Smith has obtained leave to supply broiled kidneys and ballets in Leicester-square, despite the opposition of local amusement vendors. But let no one fancy that the concession of licences to those is an indication of a spirit of enlightenment among vestry-men. The Eastern Saloon, Whitechapel-road, was stopped because it was complained of as a place of amusement to German sugar bakers; while the Philharmonic Hall, High-street, Islington, was permitted to exist, although it was hinted that there existed therein private boxes which might be used for improper purposes!

A curious style of omnibus has just been built by Mr. Shillibeer, for use in London. With the advantage of being more commodious than the ordinary vehicles, it will also possess a novel feature. The top can be got at from the interior by means of steps fixed at each side of a space left in the centre. This is done to induce ladies to avail themselves of the roof, as there will be no exterior climbing.

The new coinage will be a credit to the country. Preparations have been begun for the issue of the bronze penny, which is to be manufactured from dies, by Mr. S. C. Wyon. It will not be so thick or large as the present coin. The image of her Majesty will be tastefully adorned with a crown of laurels. On her shoulder will be fastened the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, and the order of the Garter, *Honi so* alone being visible, the rest of the motto being supposed to be on the other side. On the reverse side appears Britannia, as of old, but with the addition of a lighthouse and a ship in full sail. There is one thing we have not been told, and about which one may feel a natural curiosity. Is the respected mother of England's hopes to be represented as if she were a girl of eighteen. The faces on all coins vary according to the ages of the different monarchs? But ever since her Majesty came to the throne, the authorities of the Mint have entirely ignored the lapse of time. If this is persisted in, one of the most interesting advantages of coins will be destroyed. It may be done through politeness. I suppose the Master of the Mint takes his stand on the ground that ladies never do grow old; an assertion we cannot but admit.

The literary announcements encourage hope. We are promised two more volumes of Carlyle's Frederick the Great. Lord Stanhope, the author of The War of the Spanish Succession, has written a life of Pitt. Mr. Hepworth Dixon, of the Athenæum, is about to give the world the benefit of his extensive researches, in a personal life of Lord Bacon. We are also to have a history of the war in the Crimea, by Mr. Kinglake; a book on the Druses by Lord Carnarvon, and a second volume of Lord Dundonald's Autobiography. Miss Mulloch is bringing out a new work, called "Studies from Life."

Dr. Cumming has inspired other prophets. A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has discovered that the fall of the mystical Babylon will take place in 1864. Because why? Hear his reasons.

Cyrus took Babylon B.C., 538, A.M. 3598, from thence to A.D. 1864. A.M. 5999 is 247 years—that is, if is a *jubilee of jubilees*, or 49 times 49 years.

Nearly a whole page of the *Times* is filled with the libretto of *Robin Hood*, the new opera at Her Majesty's. This is original, and is not in itself a bad way of securing the patronage of that powerful organ, which, accordingly, devotes two columns to unqualified praise of the company at Her Majesty's. The question is, where does the money come from? To bring out Guiglini and Titiens at low prices is rather an experiment. Crowded houses, however, may compensate, and certainly no stone is left unturned to attract them.

The philanthropic donor of the Free Library, Liverpool, W. Browne, is a compatriot. He was born at Ballymena, and educated in Yorkshire. He was one of the partners in a great American firm which did business to the amount of £10,000,000 sterling in 1836! In the great crisis that followed it was saved from ruin by an advance of £1,650,000 from the Bank of England.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BRUSSELS, OCT. 14.

The Queen, having caught a cold upon the journey, has been obliged to postpone her embarkation for England until Tuesday afternoon.

Her Majesty will, consequently, not arrive at Windsor until Wednesday evening.

WINDSOR CASTLE, OCT. 15.

Their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle from Osborne, at 20 minutes before three o'clock this afternoon, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, Lieutenant Colonel Kingscote, and Major Elphinstone.

Major-General Shirley arrived from the Curragh, at Dooly's Hotel, Cumberland-square, Parsonstown, on Monday, the 15th instant.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson has returned to Upper Fitzwilliam-street, from the Continent.

Mr. William Smith O'Brien, accompanied by Mrs. O'Brien and family, left Limerick on Saturday evening for Dromoland House, on a visit to Lord Inchiquin.

Major MacDonnell, New Hall, has given £1,000 towards the erection of a hotel in Kilkee.

Miss M'Manus has taken a site for the erection of two lodges at Liscrona from Major MacDonnell, D.L.

Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) is on her way to England from Sweden.

Doctor Francis Battersby has removed to 15, Warrington-place.

Surgeon Maurice Collis has returned to his residence, 25, Lower Baggot-street.

BRESLIN'S ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, BRAY.—The following are the latest departures:—Captain and the Honourable Mrs Pakenham, family and suite; Mr and Mrs Lendrick, Mr and Mrs. Franks, Mr and Mrs O'Reilly, Major Fielding, James Browne, Esq. The following are sojourning at Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray:—The Right Hon the Lord Justice of Appeal, Mrs Blackburne, and Mrs Daniel; the Right Hon the Attorney-General for Ireland, Sir Charles Isham, Bart., Lady Isham, and family; the Lady Robert Tottenham, Captain Tottenham, and Mrs Tottenham and family; Mr and Mrs H Maynard Harding, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Radcliffe, Merrion-square.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

Yesterday, at Stillorgan Church, by the Rev. W. Gardiner, assisted by the Rev. T. S. Gray, rector, the Hon. Percy S. Wyndham, M.P., second son of the Right Hon. Lord Leconfield, to Miss Madeline Campbell, daughter of the late Sir Guy Campbell, and granddaughter of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant gave away the bride. The happy pair left at an early hour for Lord Bloomfield's seat, county Tipperary.

The Church.

We have heard that the Rev. Mr. Ferrar, one of the Fellows T.C.D. has gone down to Enniskillen, and that it is likely he will accept the vacant incumbency.

The Rev. James Carson, curate of Tallow, is expected to succeed the Rev. Samuel H. Meyrick as curate and resident preacher at the Cathedral, Lismore.

The union of Kenmare, diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, valued at £330 per annum, has become vacant by the demise of the Rev John E. Trench, who was appointed to it in 1857. The union is in the gift of the Crown.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Places at Entrance Examination, October, 1860—1. O'Carroll, Richard; 2. Reeves, Francis; 3. Turle, Robert; 4. Reilly, Maxwell; 5. Wilson, Edward; 6. Orr, Daniel; 7. Lyons, James; 8. Kingsmill, Henry; 9. O'Carroll, Frederick; 10. O'Brien, Murrough; 11. Long, James W.; 12. Di Reifenburg, Hermann.

The Magistracy.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the appointment of John Madden, Esq., to be a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Fermanagh, in the room of Major Irvine, deceased.

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Cabinet Council on the 10th
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"The Crucifixion," for the
argaret-street,

CORRESPONDENT.)
London, Tuesday Morning.
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Near Temple-bar were situated
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ccession, has written a life of Pitt.
f the Athenæum, is about to give
his extensive researches, in a
con. We are also to have a
the Crimea, by Mr. Kinglake;
y Lord Carnarvon, and a second
donald's Autobiography. Miss
it a new work, called "Studies

spired other prophets. A corres-
Telegraph has discovered that the
Babylon will take place in 1864.
his reasons.
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able Intelligence.

HE COURT CIRCULAR.)
BRUSSELS, Oct. 14.
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WINDSOR CASTLE, Oct. 15.
ses Princess Helena, Prince Arthur,
s Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, ar-
from Osborne, at 20 minutes before
ernoon, attended by Lady Caroline
t Colonel Kingscote, and Major

rley arrived from the Curragh, at
land-square, Parsonstown, on Monday,

son has returned to Upper Fitz-
e Continent.
h O'Brien, accompanied by Mrs.
t Limerick on Saturday evening for
s visit to Lord Inchiquin.
l, New Hall, has given £1,000
a hotel in Kilkee.
taken a site for the erection of two
Major MacDonnell, D.L.
idt (Jenny Lind) is on her way to
tersby has removed to 15, War-
ollis has returned to his residence,

RINE HOTEL, BRAY.—The following
:—Captain and the Honourable Mrs
suite; Mr and Mrs Lendrick, Mr
and Mrs O'Reilly, Major Fielding,
The following are sojourning at
Hotel, Bray:—The Right Hon the
Mrs Blackburne, and Mrs Daniel; the
y-General for Ireland, Sir Charles
ham, and family; the Lady Robert
ottenham, and Mrs Tottenham and
H Maynard Harding, Mr, Mrs, and
-square.

AGE IN HIGH LIFE.
gan Church, by the Rev. W. Gardiner,
S. Gray, rector, the Hon. Percy S.
nd son of the Right Hon. Lord Le-
line Campbell, daughter of the late
d granddaughter of Lord Edward
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y pair left at an early hour for Lord
ty Tipperary.

The Church.

the Rev. Mr. Ferrar, one of the Fellows
to Enniskillen, and that it is likely he
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uel H. Meyrick as curate and resident
dral, Lismore.
nure, diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe,
enum, has become vacant by the de-
E. Trench, who was appointed to it
in the gift of the Crown.

NITY COLLEGE.
Examination, October, 1860.—1.
Reeves, Francis; 3. Turle, Robert;
Wilson, Edward; 6. Orr, Daniel; 7.
gmill, Henry; 9. O'Carroll, Frederick;
gh; 11. Long, James W.; 12. Di

e Magistracy.

nt has been pleased to approve of the
Madden, Esq., to be a deputy-lieutenant
managh, in the room of Major Irvine,

Thanks.

The Committee of Dublin by Lamplight, for the following:—Robert Manders, Esq., £5; Wm. Forster, Esq., £5; Miss Shaw, 10s; Rev. B. H. Banner, £1; Tankerville Chamberlain, Esq. (per Rev. A. Leeper), £1; Miss E. Connolly per Rev. A. S. Fuller), £1; Mrs. Fuller (per do.), 10s; and donation to Drying-room, 10s.

From the Committee of the Orphan Refuge office, 9, Upper Sackville-street—for £38 12s 6d, being amount collected after sermon in Trinity Church, preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kildare, on Sunday, the 14th instant, including a donation of £1 from ditto; also for £5 18s 7d, amount collected after sermon in the Molyneux Asylum, preached by Rev. M. Neligan, on the evening of 14th instant.

Rev. S. S. Cousins, Royal Navy, begs thankfully to acknowledge the following sums for the Plymouth Royal Navy Scripture Readers' Fund.—A. Kavanagh, Esq., £1; Hon. E. S. Stopford, 10s.; T. A. Chapman, Esq., Fermanagh Militia, 2s 6d; Rev. R. G. Brownrigg, 2s. 6d.

The Army.

The 2nd battalion of the 11th (North Devon) Regiment were inspected on Southsea-common, Portsmouth, on Saturday. Owing to the state of the weather, the proceedings were of a limited character.

COLCHESTER CAMP.—The command of this camp, it is understood, will shortly be surrendered by Major-General Blucher Wood, to Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, who has paid a visit to the garrison, and made the necessary arrangements previous to formally taking command, on or about the 1st of November. It has not yet transpired to the command of what station General Wood will be removed. Lieutenant Freeborn, of the 1st battalion 1st Regiment, will immediately assume the command of the men of the 9th battalion, stationed at Landguard Fort; and Ensign Walsh, 44th Foot, who recently received a first-class certificate at the School of Musketry, at Hythe, will relieve Ensign G. D. Michell, 66th Foot, inspector of musketry to 10th battalion, who will return and join the depot in camp.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

GARIBALDI AND THE PRO-DICTATOR.

NAPLES, OCTOBER 13 (VIA MARSEILLES).—Yesterday, in consequence of the resignations ordered by the Pro-Dictator, Palavicino, and his Ministers, the National Guard went to Garibaldi, and represented to him that disturbances were eminent. The Dictator ordered them to fire on any person shouting in favour of a Republic. The patrols which were afterwards sent through the streets were saluted with the shout of "Down with Mazzini, down with Crispi." The Dictator has published a proclamation, in which, after announcing the approaching arrival of Victor Emmanuel, he says, "Let us be ready to receive the man whom Providence has sent us. There will be no more discord. Italy united, and King Victor Emmanuel Galantuomo, may be the perpetual symbols of our regeneration." A circular of the Ministry, expressing the same opinions has also been published.

TURIN, OCT. 16.—Letters from Naples explain the offer of resignation made by the Pro-Dictator, Palavicino, which has since been withdrawn. The *Republican* accused Palavicino of having prevented the enrolment of volunteers. Garibaldi, yielding to their influence, was about to dismiss his Ministers and to convoke a Provisional Parliament for the 11th of November, but he was opposed by public opinion.

VOTE ON THE ANNEXATION—FREEDOM OF ELECTION—GARIBALDI'S PATRIOTIC PRECAUTIONS.

The Dictator's Government is occupied with preparations for the national vote on the question of annexation. To prevent reactionary efforts, troops will be sent to the provinces to ensure the freedom of the votes. In rural districts, official agents will collect the voting papers at the voter's house.

SICILY—THE ANNEXATION VOTE.

Dispatches from Sicily announce that a decree had been issued ordering the vote on the question of annexation to be taken on the 21st October. This had given great satisfaction. Flying columns had been despatched into the provinces of Sicily, to enforce payment of taxes.

OPERATIONS ON THE VOLTURNO.

Action will not be resumed till after the national vote, on October 21st. The King continues to make great preparations at Gaeta.

PERUGIA.

Advices from Perugia state that the Papal authorities had dismissed many functionaries at Viterbo. The emigration of the inhabitants of Viterbo continued.

NEW PROCLAMATION BY GARIBALDI.

NAPLES.—The Italian papers publish a fresh proclamation of Garibaldi. It is dated 6th October, and is addressed to the inhabitants of Molisse. He calls them to arise, and says:—"You have four months before you for warlike exercises. The 5th of March, 1861, will re-echo, throughout the entire Italian territory, the hymn of liberty and regeneration."

RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN PROTEST AGAINST THE INVASION OF NAPLES.

MUNICH, 16TH OCT.—The official new *Municher Zeitung* publishes a telegram, dated Turin, 15th inst., asserting that great consternation prevails among members of the Cabinet, as the Ambassadors of Russia and Prussia had remitted protests against the Sardinian invasion of the kingdom of Naples. The Russian Ambassador, adds the telegram, signified in addition that, in the event of no attention being paid to the protest, he should demand his passports.

AUSTRIAN MINISTERIAL SECESSIONS.

VIENNA, TUESDAY.—The *Oesterreichsche Zeitung* announces that Counts Nadasby and Thuam have resolved upon quitting the Ministry.

INDIA.

The Calcutta news is to September 8th. Import trade exhibits a very decided improvement, and sellers are holding in with improving prospects. Exports still flat, but improving. Jute, silk, oil, and seeds in better demand, though still at prices too high for the home rates. Money abundant.

The harvest in the North-western province is again in jeopardy.

A bill has been introduced by the Legislative Council of Calcutta to provide for the supply of coolies to the French colonies, in terms of the convention between France and England.

The famous crystal throne of Delhi has been sent to England, for presentation to her Majesty.

Advices from Oude state that jewels to a large amount, the property of the rebel queen's mother, have been seized and appropriated by the British Government.

CHINA.

In the slight skirmish with Tartar cavalry, fourteen men were wounded; Captain Greathead seriously.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne advices are to August 26th and Sydney to 22nd.

The Government of Victoria had purchased the Melbourne and Geelong Railway.

A nugget weighing 834 ounces had been found at Ballarat, at a depth of 400 feet. About 100 ounces gold, in small nuggets, lay around.

At Melbourne a public meeting had been held to raise subscriptions for a sword to Garibaldi.

Several meetings for the collection of subscriptions for the Pope have been held at Sydney.

At Sydney a public meeting had been held to urge the Government to establish a militia force.

Volunteer corps are being re-organised.

Great damage had been done by another flood.

SYDNEY.

Commercial advices state that merchandise of every description was over-abundant. Consumption of imported goods decreasing, and trade dull.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

Advices from New Zealand to July 21st state that there had been no renewal of hostilities, but both parties were preparing for the final struggle.

Since the engagement of the 27th June, Major Nelson, of the 4th, had kept pitching shell in among the occupants of the pah, every now and then, at uncertain intervals. Natives cannot bear this harassing. They have strength under excitement, but little physical endurance.

DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF NEW ZEALAND REBELS.

A correspondent, writing from Taranki, New Zealand, on the 8th of August, says that the insurgents were in nowise intimidated by the arrival of reinforcements. They had commenced destroying all cattle and farm property belonging to the settlers.

MAIL NEWS.

China, Australian, and Calcutta letters were despatched to Liverpool by the morning mails.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first Cabinet Council of the session will be held on Saturday.

The coroner's inquiry into the Stepney case terminated yesterday afternoon in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Mullens.

Count Arrivabene was not killed, but taken prisoner. The Pope has addressed a most sympathetic letter to the widow of General Pimodan.

The Paris letter of the *Daily News* says, that the opinion that the Pope will leave Rome is stronger than ever.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—5 to 1 agst Dulcibella (offered); 20 to 1 agst Thunderbolt (offered); 25 to 1 agst Prelate (offered); 20 to 1 agst Sutton (offered); 18 to 1 agst Stampede (taken); 40 to 1 agst Rosea (taken); 40 to 1 agst Benbow (taken); 50 to 1 agst Lady Trespass (taken); 4 to 1 agst Maid of Mist; 50 to 1 agst Moorcock (taken); 20 to 1 agst Maggiore (taken); 25 to 1 agst Contadina (taken); 40 to 1 agst Ticket of Leave (taken); 4 to 1 agst Moorhen (taken).

LIVERPOOL CUP.—16 to 1 agst Chere Amie; 20 to 1 agst Gladiolus (taken); 20 to 1 agst Killigrew (taken); 25 to 1 agst Moorcock (taken); 33 to 1 agst Alderman (taken); 33 to 1 agst Master Bagot (taken); 20 to 1 agst Viatka (taken); 20 to 1 agst Optimist (taken); 25 to 1 agst Syringa (taken); 33 to 1 agst Moorhen (taken); 33 to 1 agst Ariadne (taken); 33 to 1 agst Joskin (taken); 20 to 1 agst Chance Shot (taken); 20 to 1 agst Heiress (taken); 25 to 1 agst Hermit (taken); 33 to 1 agst Lady Trespass (taken); 33 to 1 agst Flitch Bacon (taken); 40 to 1 agst Napoleon (taken).

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.—We learn from a private letter that the Mirage, with her gallant owner, Capt. Lovatt and Captain Smith, reached Lisbon safely on the 4th inst., having had a splendid run, and proceeded on her voyage to the Mediterranean the following day.

AUCTION AT EMO PARK.—A large auction of cattle &c., was held yesterday, at Emo Park, the seat of the Earl of Portarlington, at which most of the lots went at a fair price.

ANNUAL CATTLE SALE AT MALAHIDE DEMESNE.—This sale, which may be truly called a national local *fete*, will take place to day. The noble and spirited proprietor will, no doubt, have the satisfaction of receiving a large and influential attendance of his friends and the public at his ancestral mansion on the occasion.

The Rev. W. L. Giles is to lecture in the Rathmines Old Schoolhouse, on Friday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK, WEAVERS' HALL.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 15th of October, 1860:—Number of depositors, 309; amount lodged, £16 13s.3d; new accounts opened, 45; number of withdrawals, 34; amounts withdrawn, £12 9s 7d; total number of depositors to this date, 1,350; total amounts lodged, £617 3s 7d.

NEW MUSIC.—"The Flowers of Albion Quadrille," dedicated to John Harris, Esq., lessee of the Theatre Royal, by James Cassidy. (J. Wiseheart & Son.) A more spirited, tasteful, or attractive quadrille than this we have not heard for a considerable time. It is based on selections of the best English airs, some of which have been pruned down and improved by the talented pen of the arranger. For some nights past the quadrille has been performed at the Theatre Royal between the pieces, and judging from the manner in which it has been received and applauded, is likely to become "a welcome guest" and general favourite in the *reunions* and parties of the coming season. Already its circulation has been extensive, and no fair player should now run the risk of ignorance of the piece. Together to the with this excellent music, Mr. Cassidy is indebted Messrs. Wiseheart for neat and perfect printing, with an exceedingly pretty and suitable frontispiece. There is no publisher in Dublin who has done more to encourage native composers, by the production of their writings, than the Messrs. Wiseheart. Within a year they have issued a large portfolio of excellent songs, valses, quadrilles, negro melodies, and other music; and in no case have spared either expense or trouble in rendering their productions worthy both of the composer and their own name. In the present instance we have a very handsome and graceful design. The frontispiece is bordered by a close margin of green and gold flowers, of mixed orders, the title to the piece being, also, represented in a similar character. The quadrille is, in every respect, a brilliant one, and must be admired in all circles where music and art are prized.

BRAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture was delivered to the members and friends of the above association on Monday evening last, by the Rev. John W. Murray, Curate of Armagh. The chair was taken at seven o'clock by the Rev. Edward Whately. The subject chosen by the lecturer was, "The Life and Times of John Huss, Martyr and Reformer." He gave a graphic sketch of the theological, and political "complications" caused by the claims and contentions of three rival Popes, who reigned at the time the celebrated Council of Constance was held; the said council having been convened to depose one of these Popes, John XXIII., and who was admitted, by all parties, to be a monster of iniquity. The tendency of Huss' reforming propensities being rather practical than doctrinal, he fiercely assailed the vices of the clergy with all the force of his fiery eloquence, and this it was, and not his heretical opinions which sealed his fate. Another serious offence of his was refusing to be convinced, save by arguments drawn from Holy Scripture. The lecture was closed by a pathetic account of his arrest, imprisonment, and martyrdom, in spite of the safe conduct given him by the Emperor Sigismund. It occupied an hour and a half in the delivery, and was warmly applauded throughout.

GOREY, MONDAY, 15TH.—A spirited scene occurred today in our sober town, consequent upon the election of three Town Commissioners to replace those going out by rotation, viz.:—Messrs. Darcy, Murphy, and Lee. An opposition of a factious character was got up, but about 12 o'clock it split into atoms. The election resulted in the re-election of Messrs. Darcy, Murphy, and Graham, Dr. Lee (late commissioner) being defeated by four votes. It was only last year that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant granted the Towns Improvement Act (1854) to be put into operation in Gorey, so we cannot yet come to a conclusion respecting its benefits. The general opinion is, that in the hands of the present commissioners much good will result. We have a weighing machine (from Paul and Vincent, Dublin), now being put up, and many other useful steps are about to be made towards improvement. Mr. Newton Lett acted as the returning officer to-day, in which capacity he gave complete satisfaction, and received a vote of thanks from the ratepayers for his impartial conduct.—*From a Correspondent.*

DEATH FROM THE KICK OF A HORSE.—DROGHEDA, OCT. 16TH.—On yesterday an inquest was held at the Infirmary, on the body of a man, named Peter Martin, before J. P. Neary, Esq., one of the coroners for the county of Louth, and a respectable jury. It appears from the evidence that deceased, on Thursday night last, accidentally received a kick from a horse in the lower part of the abdomen, at Mr. Cairns', of Stameen. There was no mark left, but deceased, feeling some pain, went to the hospital, and, having been admitted, walked up stairs to his room without assistance. There was no apprehension formed of his speedy recovery when on Friday morning he gradually grew worse, and on that night died. On next day (Saturday), a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Delahoyde, when a severe rupture of the intestines was discovered, which, according to the Doctor's evidence, was sufficient to cause, and was the immediate cause of death. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.—*From our Correspondent.*

GREAT SENSATION IN KILRUSH.—Great sensation was created through town on yesterday morning, by the discovery of several large pools of blood, and part of the contents of a human stomach. The police were immediately on the *qui vive*. A hat was found at a short distance from the blood, near the river, at Col. Vandeleur's back gate, but no trace of the owner. Rumour proclaimed with her busy tongue, "Here is another Hetherman case." Late in the day the celebrated Connor Boyle claimed his hat, but couldn't say how he lost it; he said he was blazing drunk and didn't know how he got home. Connor had a wound in the back of his head.—*Kilrush Gazette.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT KILKEE.—On Thursday evening, a young gentleman, named Don Saluco Gutierrez, of Lima, South America, who was on a visit with P. B. O'Brien, Esq., Cappa, left for Kilkee, in company with Mr. O'Brien's two sons. The party dined at Mrs. Warren's hotel. After dinner, it is stated that a young gentleman named Lalor, in company with a Doctor MacAdams, of Limerick, entered the coffee-room. Mr. Lalor addressed some very coarse expressions to the Don, which greatly annoyed him; the foreigner shifted his position several times in the room, and was followed by Mr. Lalor. Mr. O'Brien's sons interfered, but the rudeness was still continued; eventually, the Don, being exasperated, flung a tumbler at Mr. Lalor, which struck him. In some time after, when about leaving the hotel, it is said, Mr. Lalor gave the deceased a kick in the abdomen, which caused almost instantaneous death.—*Clare Advertiser.*

DISASTER AT SEA.—Yesterday (Sunday) morning the Alexander, of Quebec, a three-masted schooner of about 300 tons burden, arrived off Ballycotton, with loss of foremast, mainmast, and four men. She had encountered a gale near the banks of Newfoundland, which had reduced her to this crippled condition, and had also washed six men overboard, of whom two were saved, but the other four were lost. The Messrs. C. and W. D. Seymour, on learning the state she was in, despatched the steam tug Willing Mind, to her assistance; but the Alexander was forced, by the state of the weather, to keep on for Youghal, where she arrived at four o'clock same day.—*Cork Examiner.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—There seems no probability that the Great Eastern will make another voyage to America until next spring, as the tides will not admit of moving her off the gridiron at Milford, even if it were desirable she should be floated, until about Christmas next. During the last week the directors have, it is understood, received from the New York consignees of the great ship the sum of £14,000, but have not yet received the accounts, which will enable them to judge as to the financial results of the trip. It is, however, expected that the receipts from passengers and visiters will very nearly balance the expenses. The Board of Trade certificate, which expires in November, will not be renewed until the bearings of the screw shaft are put in the same position as they were previous to the trip to New York, and when that is done the surveyors will give a certificate limited to one voyage to and from America. On the return, however, the board will require a number of improvements of a permanent character necessary to replace the inferior materials and workmanship employed under previous contracts. The works include a new timber dock, the present one being so thin and so badly laid that the water which does not remain in pools on the surface pours through in copious showers into the saloon and cabins. The alterations required for the screw shaft, for replacing the new injection feed pipes by other modes of supplying the boilers, the warming apparatus, and other details, will involve an outlay of from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds. The examination of the ship made by the surveyors of the Board of Trade has shown that the hull has sustained no injury whatever, that not a plate has moved nor a rivet started; but that in a few cases where the paint has been rubbed off the plates have been corroded away some minute fraction of an inch. The £100,000 of preference capital raised six months since has been received, and almost entirely expended. A sum of £40,000 and interest was required to pay off the existing mortgage, and some pressing liabilities were also liquidated. Added to these items, there is now the award against the company on Mr. Scott Russell's claim of £18,000. The payment of this the directors are advised to resist, and steps will be taken as early as possible to set aside the award on various grounds—among others, that it contains matter not included in the original order of reference. In the event of the company having to pay this sum, additional capital will be required. The directors will, it is stated, issue a report to the shareholders early next week, which will, no doubt, afford more complete information respecting the facts above stated, the position of the company, and the course which they are prepared to recommend for adoption.—*Globe.*

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE IN 1861.—On Friday, a preliminary meeting was held in the mayor's parlour, at the Town-hall, Manchester, "for the purpose of considering the arrangements necessary for securing a proper reception to the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at their meeting in Manchester, in 1861." Mr Ivie Mackie, the mayor (by whom the meeting was convened), presided. Professor Philips, the assistant general secretary of the association, was present, as were also the Lord Bishop of Manchester; Mr J W Weston, mayor of Salford; Mr Hugh Mason, mayor of Ashton-under-Lyne; Dr. Fairbairn, F R S; Dr Joule, F R S; Messrs Alderman Nield, J C Harter, Thomas Ashton, O Heywood, E R Langworthy; James Heron, town-clerk, &c. The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, were necessarily exclusively of a business character. The chairman expressed his pleasure that the association had at last consented to visit Manchester, and said it was a very agreeable thing that their excellent townsman, Mr. Fairbairn, was appointed the president. (Hear, hear.) Money would be wanted, and he hoped their arrangements would be of a character to show that they were in earnest. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Fairbairn, in detailing the objects of the meeting, said he was sure Manchester had sufficient accommodation for the purpose. The evening meetings might be held in the Free Trade Hall, and for the sections there were two other rooms in the same building. These, with their other public rooms, would be amply sufficient to accommodate everybody. Great exertions would be required on the part of the general and executive committees, and he believed the forthcoming meeting would prove one of the best that had taken place in connexion with the association. (Hear, hear.) Professor Phillips said it was now 30 years since he had the pleasure of visiting Manchester to consult with two of its most distinguished citizens as to the desirability of founding an association of this kind; and the growth of the association in respect to the importance of its scientific labours has been eminently satisfactory, and its influence upon science in this country was continually on the increase. (Hear, hear.) The rooms available for the association in Manchester should be carefully inspected, so as to obtain the requisite accommodation in the most convenient manner. At their last meeting they had the advantage of being able to collect many of the sections under one roof. To accommodate all the sections it would be necessary to have 20 apartments, and some of them would be required to accommodate 500 persons. These were some of the circumstances which made the meetings of the association so expensive. Professor Philips then mentioned some of the difficulties which would have to be overcome; and with regard to the date of the meetings he said it would be as well to appoint a time at the latter end of August, as the classes of the universities would not be over before then. The Lord Bishop of Manchester, in moving the appointment of a general committee, said, that from his experience of Manchester, he entertained no misgiving that they would come short of anything that was required, and in presence of the mayor he could pledge the town that the association would have no cause to regret coming to Manchester. (Hear, hear.) The chairman said, in reference to the resolution for opening a guarantee fund to defray local expenses, that it was the most important resolution which had come before the meeting. The formation of such a fund would be the most likely way to raise the money; and they had £200 to the credit of this account, which had had been in the bank ever since the previous visit of the association to Manchester. The proceedings closed with thanks to the chairman.—*Manchester Guardian.*

AN INCIDENT AT ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—Passing out by the churchyard I heard an ignorant-looking fellow abusing the sermon as "most insiduous." Watching my opportunity, as his auditors were sheering off, I asked him what he thought of the sermon? He never heard more *hartful* Puseyism. I next inquired if he particularly noticed how the preacher insinuated the doctrine of the Paphlagonian mystery. His reply was—"Ha! did he though? Well; he's hartful enough even for *that.*" And these are the sort of people who are to give law to the Church!

WINTER.—On Thursday hail and snow fell thickly in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. About six weeks ago there was a fall of snow at Malton.—*Norwich Chronicle.* On Thursday morning the hill-tops in the neighbourhood of Todmorden were covered with snow, there having been a considerable fall during the night.—*York Herald.* The hills round about Bowness were, on Monday morning last, covered with snow. Langdale Pikes, Coniston Old Man, and their neighbours, had all a very wintry garb. It is stated that the same event occurred on the 22nd of October, last year, and we are consequently a fortnight earlier in 1860. The last vestige of snow did not leave Helvellyn till the 14th of June, this year.—*Kendal Mercury.*

THE DEVONSHIRE RIFLE CONTEST.—The *Exeter Gazette* publishes in its second edition of Saturday the following results of the rifle contest held at Newton Abbot during the week:—The £100 prize was carried off on Friday by Sergeant Gulston, of the 12th Regiment of Foot, who made 7 points at 700 yards, and 3 at 900 yards. Private Hounsell, Dorset Volunteers, made 1 point at 700 yards, and 5 at 900 yards. Lieutenant Richardson, Royal Artillery, 3 at 700 yards, and 3 at 900 yards. Sergeant-Major Park, 2 at 700 yards, and 4 at 900 yards. Sergeant Hook, 3d D.R.V., is expected to win the challenge cup.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND THE RIBBON TRADE.—In reply to the communication of the Mayor of Coventry, Mr. Gladstone writes from Hawarden on the 9th instant:—"In conformity with my engagement, and with a great desire to relieve if possible the ribbon manufacturers of this country from even the smallest disadvantage which can be traced to the operation of British law, I have had the request contained in your letter carefully examined by the proper departments—I mean by the Board of Inland Revenue as respects your desire that a drawback should be allowed upon paper used in and in connection with the packing of ribbons; and by the Board of Customs as respects the alternative plan of a Customs charge on foreign paper used in like manner for foreign silk goods. I regret to say that the result is, that her Majesty's Government cannot adopt either plan. I think that the amount of this evil is less than you estimate it to be. But, be that as it may, I am of opinion that relief could not be granted in the former mode without giving rise to numerous applications, which would rest on similar grounds, and which, when awarded, would gradually break down the revenue from the paper duty. Mischievous as I conceive the continuance of that duty to be, I am under obligation to guard it equally with any other branch of the revenue, so long as it continues to be leviable by law. A charge upon foreign paper used in and about the packing of foreign silk goods would entail such annoyance, delays, and embarrassments to trade, that it cannot be entertained. You will, of course, consider this letter as intended for the general information of those on whose behalf you write."

FREE EMIGRATION TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The ship Bride, of 565 tons, Captain Samuel W. Gibson, belonging to Messrs. Temperley and Co., sailed from Southampton on Saturday for Algoa Bay, with emigrants selected from the agricultural and artisan classes by the Hon. Wm. Field. They are under the charge of Surgeon-Superintendent J. G. Campbell, and comprise 32 married couples, and nine infants—total, 235 souls, equal to 207 statute adults. These emigrants include a small draft of men, enrolled for the Cape Frontier Mounted Police Force. The emigration to the Cape at the colonial expence, under the local Act of 1857, now amounts to 7,514 souls.

SINGULAR MODE OF ATTEMPTING A ROBBERY.—A curious case came before Sir R. Carden, on Saturday, at the Mansion House. A young man, who stated himself to be an American seaman, and who gave the name of William Cameron, was charged with being in the house of Mr. Dodd, a jeweller and silversmith in Cornhill, for an unlawful purpose. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Jeffree, a photographic artist, who occupies a portion of the upper part of Mr. Dodd's house, that on Friday afternoon, about two o'clock, he had occasion to go to the closet, which is on the third floor, when he found the door fastened. He returned in about a quarter of an hour, and finding the door still fastened, his suspicions were aroused, and he forced the door open and found a man, who turned out to be the prisoner, sitting on the floor of the closet. He inquired of him what he wanted there, and what business he had in his house, to which the only reply he gave was that "he didn't know;" and he was about to go away when he told him that he should not permit him to do so until he gave some account of himself, and laid hold of him to stop him. A violent struggle ensued, but Mr. Jeffree kept hold of the prisoner until a constable who had been sent for arrived. In the course of the struggle a wig the prisoner was wearing came off, and he exhibited a regular "county crop" underneath it. The prisoner was remanded.

THE WIFE OF JEROME BONAPARTE.—The Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Times* has the following in a recent letter:—"A matter rather singular forcibly impressed itself on me some weeks ago, but I neglected noticing it up to the present time. Passing along our streets the next day after the announcement of the death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, I saw his wife (Miss Patterson), now near her eightieth year, walking out in her usual costume, unconcerned, as if nothing had happened. She certainly knew the fact, but knowing her eccentricities I was not surprised. It is no uncommon thing to see this venerable lady in the public marts attending personally to business. She often collects her own rents, and takes a flirt at stock speculations when the fever is up. At all times an elegant crown jewel, glittering with diamonds of the purest water, is displayed upon her forehead, while her arms are white, skin smooth and tender as a maiden of sixteen. She is really a remarkable woman. There is a deep stoicism and unbending philosophy, coupled with independence, in her composition, which one out of a thousand, male or female, does not possess. Her every thought is replete with favouritism for royalty. Republics she esteems common, ungrateful; and now, though a citizen of our domain, and without anything special to plume herself upon touching Imperial favours, she lives in the ideal of *la belle France.* Her greatest ambition is to hear of her grandson (young Jerome, now in the French army) rising to honour and Imperial distinction. A large portion of her annual income, which is very large, is appropriated to his service. At her demise, it is presumed, he will inherit her entire fortune, as she is not on terms of intimacy with her son here."

Correspondence.

TOWNS IMPROVEMENT ACT, BLACKROCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—We have nothing to say to the error of the Government in including Mr. Vance's name in the memorial to the Lord Lieutenant to apply the Towns Act to Blackrock, though Mr. Vance was well aware that the mistake was unintentional; but, as he has ventured to assert that the measure will "oppress the poor," we beg to say that one of the chief objects of its promoters is to provide water for the poor, there being but one fountain (which often fails) to supply a population of nearly 5,000 persons, who are therefore obliged to travel to a river outside the town for an article so indispensable to health and cleanliness.

Another object is to light those lanes where the poor reside, and where, the footpaths being several feet above the carriage roads, the most serious accidents are constantly occurring. Mr. Vance further asserts, that the measure is supported only by a few interested persons, though the memorial is signed by the principal of the resident gentry, by all the Protestant, Episcopalian, and Dissenting clergy, and by all the business people, with two or three exceptions; while it has received the support of the parish priest, and the other Roman Catholic clergymen within the township.

We need only add, that while we seek to confer such benefits on our poor neighbours, they will be exempted from the tax.—I am, sir, for the committee, &c., your obedient servant,

BAPTISTE KERNAGHAN, Secretary.

MILESTONES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the improvements of the present times in everything connected with public works, in one respect the most of our leading county roads are left in a very unsatisfactory condition. I allude to the want of proper milestones, with the distances legibly inscribed thereon in English statute miles. The roads to Howth and Malahide are properly measured in this way, and on them the traveller has the satisfaction of seeing what progress he is making, and how far he is from the place of his destination; but if his route lie along the Swords or Finglas highways, no information of the kind will meet his eye, except what he may glean from an occasional moss-grown stump, to decipher the time-worn legend on which would require the patient research of an antiquary accustomed to elucidate Runic inscriptions. Surely it would be but an insignificant expense to the various counties to furnish their principal roads with accurately marked milestones, and all measurement by the old Irish mile ought to be abolished. In these days, when all distances on railways, and even those of all towns in Ireland from the General Post Office, are always marked in statute miles, it only produces confusion to retain the ancient mode of measurement on any road whatever, not to speak of the manifest advantage of having the same standard of distance throughout the United Kingdom. Should you think these remarks worth insertion, it might, perhaps, be of some use to give them a place in your widely-read journal.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

VIATOR.

Sporting.

CURRAGH OCTOBER MEETING—TUESDAY.

Stewards—Captain D W Pack Beresford, William Quin, Esq, C St George, Esq.
Ranger—Robert Browne, Esq.
Deputy Ranger and Keeper of the Match Book—J R Hunter, Esq.
Judge—R J Hunter, Esq.
Starter—Mr M Clancy.

A well-filled special left the King's Bridge at 11-30 yesterday, to witness a very capital day's sport, no less than six events being set down for Mr. Hunter's decision. The Eglintons was looked forward to as trying the pretensions of Mr Disney's Bombardier, who has been backed for the Derby at long shots; he looked anything but in blooming condition and only pulled through by a head. The last race was set for decision at 3-30, but it was fully two hours after the appointed time that it was run off. These short days both trainers and jockies ought to be a little sharper on the look-out, or the stewards of the Turf Club should imitate their fellow-stewards at Newmarket, and fine all jockies so much for every minute they were behind time. We observed the following fashionables on the stand:—The Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse to her Majesty; Marquis of Conyngham, Earls of Howth and Miltown, Lords De Freyne, De Vesci and St Lawrence, Cols Gambier and Westenra, M Dunne, Esq. M P; Messrs Disney, E J Irwin, D Irwin, J Courtenay, C St George, W Quin, J Scott, Biddulph, Moore, Machill, &c.

The following is a return:—

Scurry Stakes of 5 sovs each, 25 added. Anglesey post. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr R Bell's b f Hetty, by Hobbie Noble, 3 yrs, 7st (Larissy) 1
Mr Irwin's Nightingale, 7st (T Broderick) 2
Mr Courtney's Orontes, 6st 10lb (Williamson) 3

Not placed—Vigo, 8st 4lb (Osborne); Nuncio, 7st 7lb (Gannon); Pontelland, 7st (D Wynne); Field-Marshal, 7st (D Wynne, jun); The General, 7st (English); British Grenadier, 6st 10lb (Miller).

Betting 3 to 1 agst Hetty; 4 to 1 each agst Vigo and Nightingale; 5 to 1 agst Pontelland.

British Grenadier threw the ranks into confusion by bolting and running the course through. On being brought back they got off in rather a straggling order, Hetty making the running, and winning in the commonest of canters by half a dozen lengths.

Eglinton Stakes—(Second Class)—10 sovs each, 100 sovs added by the Turf Club, for now foals, to run when two years old. Colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. Anglesey Post. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both.

Mr Disney's Bombardier, by Surplice (James Wynne) ... 1
Captain Williams' Ballyedmond (Dunne) 2
Mr Disney's Moss Trooper (Igoe) 3
Mr A F Nugent's Magnesia (J Foley) 0
Mr Longfield's The Foam (Larissy) 0

Betting—5 to 1 on Bombardier, at first 5 to 1; 4 to 1 agst Ballyedmond; 8 to 1 agst The Foam.

On stripping, Bombardier looked anything but fit to run; on the contrary, Ballyedmond was in blooming condition, and stuck so close to the great gun, that he only pulled through by a head; Moss Trooper a bad third; the others nowhere.

Her Majesty' Plate of 100 guineas for horses, &c. Two years old, a feather; three, 7st 9lb; four, 8st 10lb; five, 9st 3lb; six and aged, 9st 4lb. 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. Three miles.

Mr Gowing's b c Daniel, by Newminster, four yrs (Osborne) 1
Mr Cockin's Jeannette, two years (Kenyon) 2

Not placed—Lovebird, three yrs (Lynch); Amain, two yrs (Williamson); Cromwell, two yrs (D Doyle); Princess Royal, two yrs (Haysted); Lena Rivers, two yrs (M Conolly); Buckstone, five yrs (Jos Wynne.)

Betting—5 to 2 agst Lovebird; 3 to 1 agst Princess Royal; 7 to 2 agst Jeanette; 6 to 1 agst the winner; 10 to 1 agst Buckstone.

The race was confined to the two placed, Daniel winning by a length and a half, the boy on Jeannette tiring at the finish.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs each, with 25 added. The winner to be sold for 25 sovs. Two years old, 6st 7lb; three, 8st; four, five, six, and aged, 8st 7lb. Half a mile. 2 sovs entrance.

Mr Bryan's Aqua Marine, by Anandale, two yrs, (Gannon) 1
Mr Biddulph's Keerawn, two yrs (T Brodrick) 2

Not placed—Lady Anne, three yrs (Murphy); Easter Monday, six yrs (Lynch); Necklace, two yrs (Williamson); Lunatic, two yrs (D Wynne, jun).

Betting—5 to 2 against Necklace; 3 to 1 against Aqua Marine; 4 to 1 against Lunatic.

Won easily by two lengths. The winner was set up to auction, and sold for £28, bringing £3 to the fund.

First Class Trainers' Stakes, for two years old—5 sovs each, 3 sovs forfeit, 25 sovs added from the Trainers' Fund. One mile. Second horse to save his stake. 1 sov entrance. Should the highest weight accepting be under 8st 12lb, to be raised to that, and the others in proportion.

Captain Goff's Bandsman, by Weatherbit, 8st 5lb (Osborne) 1
Mr Keary's Bellman, 8st 3lb (Larissy) 2
Mr Byrne's Maggie Lyle, 7st 7lb (Miller) 3

Not placed—Aqua Marine, 8st 12lb (D Doyle); Mountainstown, 8st 8lb (E Harrison); Dr Holloway, 8st 8lb (J Foley); Bold Boy, 8st 8lb (Lynch); Khorassan, 8st 8lb (Murphy); Zora, 7st 12lb (Moran); Irish Jig, 7st 3lb (Dolan); The Doctor, 7st 3lb (Gardiner); Warrior, 7st 2lb (English).

Betting—3 to 1 against The Doctor; 4 to 1 each against Khorassan and Zora; 5 to 1 against Bandsman.

The race was left at the distance to the three placed, Bandsman, under the able pilotage of Johnny Osborne, winning by a length. Maggie Lyle a bad third.

Kirwan Stakes, 15 sovs each, 5 forfeit (renewed), for horses the property of members of the Turf Club or Coffee-room, or named by consent of the Stewards. Red post, one mile six furlongs three yard. 50 sovs added. Second horse to save his stake, provided four start, 2 sovs each for entrance. Winners of any handicap stakes, value 100 sovs, after the publication of the weights (30th June), up to the time of running, to carry 7lb extra; of two races of that amount, 10lb extra. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the funds. Only half the money added will be given if a walk over. All starters to pay 1 sovs. (12 subscribers.)

Mr P Keary's Shamrock, by Mountain Deer, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb (Moran) 1
Earl of Howth's Toggery, 7st (English) 2
Mr Dunne's Bhang, 6st (Gannon) 3

Betting—7 to 4 on Shamrock, who won by half a length.

ARDEE STEEPLECHASES—TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

Weights for the County Louth Stakes:—Old Ben Roe, 11st 10lb; Thomastown, 11st 1lb; Wee Nell, 10st 8lb; Gladiator, 10st 4lb; Mont Blanc, 10st; Newcourt, 9st 10lb; Newcastle, 9st 7lb; Yellow Girl, 9st 2lb; Pelissier, 9st; Martha, 9st; Vagrant, 8st 12lb; Fairplay, 8st 12lb; Black Jack, 8st 12lb; Discount, 8st 10lb; Old Rake, 8st 10lb; Just in Time, 8st 10lb. Forfeits to be declared on Monday, October 22.

KING'S COUNTY—PARSONSTOWN FAIR—OCT. 16TH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The recently established October three-day fair of this town (toll free) commenced yesterday; but, whether attributable to the extremely inclement state of the weather, or to the circumstance that, instead of the market for the sheep being held, as is usual, on the first day of the fair, that for horses was substituted, there can be no question but that public anticipation was disappointed in a very great degree. The local authorities were induced to make the alteration referred to in consequence of the large sheep fair of Aughrim, county Galway, occurring on the same day (yesterday); and, though doubtlessly actuated by the best possible motives, it does not appear that sufficient intimation of the intended alteration was given to the customary frequenters of the fairs, and hence the very general expression of dissatisfaction evinced this day. On the green, yesterday, there was a supply of animals whose condition and apparent breeding indicated a very decided local improvement in this species of stock. Amongst them we noticed some two and three year olds, which evince great care in the manner in which they were brought into the market. Nevertheless, for the causes assigned, there were but few bidders, and consequently no sales of importance effected. This day several dealers arrived, but the class of horses being few and inferior, they left almost immediately.

The foregoing remarks, in a great degree, apply to this day's sheep fair, as regards its results. Numerous purchases were, nevertheless, made, and at the following prices:—Wedders from 39s to 48s; ewes from 34s to 45s; lambs from 25s to 29s. In the agricultural implement department there was certainly a most creditable display, the firm of Shekleton & Co., Dundalk, represented by Mr. Camlie, of Kilgarrin, county Tipperary, being the principal exhibitors. The specimens of the different implements were much admired, and each perfect in its way.

THE POPE'S INTENTIONS.—The *Gazette de Lyons* says that there is now no longer any doubt as to the Pope's departure, and that preparations for that purpose have been made for several days at the Vatican without any mystery. The Holy Father, it is stated, had declared himself positively on the subject in contradiction to a part of the Sacred College, and to several foreign ambassadors. The Pope had, moreover, manifested his intention to quit Rome in the open day, and when it was observed to his Holiness that he might be prevented by the armies which surround Rome, "If I am arrested," replied the Pope, "I am decided to name a deputy, and my jailers shall have possession of John Mastal Leone."

ST. PATRICK'S HALL v. MARLBOROUGH-STREET CHAPEL.

There were two proceedings in the capital of Ireland on Friday which were pretty fair specimens of the two influences striving for mastery in that country. One was the meeting in St. Patrick's Hall, to confer degrees on students of the Queen's University. Here we have Religion, Knowledge, and Freedom in alliance, to promot the spiritual and material welfare of the people of Ireland. It is the sign of success over the vulgar idea of Protestant ascendancy, and of would-be Roman Catholic ascendancy; of the true light which burns as a guide to erring mortals over the false lights of extremes. The lamp of the Queen's University burns brightly ahead, the pilot beacon that shows Ireland the way out of the troubled and rock-strewn waters wherein the Ultra-Protestant and the Ultramontane would keep her beating and buffeting about for ever. The other proceeding, as a mere fact, we would speak of with respect. It is the ceremony which Dr. Cullen thought fit to order "for the brave Irish who have fallen in the recent battles in Italy." Nobody can desire to utter one word of insult over the fallen in battle. The bravery of Irishmen is proverbial, and we have not the least doubt that the Irishmen who fought at Perugia, Spoleto, and Castelfidardo did their part in these combats like men. The priests of Ireland, who, as recruiting sergeants, enlisted these poor fellows, were bound to do their best for them, according to their faith, when gone. We have nothing to say to the requiem in the "Metropolitan Church." That is a private affair. But Dr. Cullen's preachments on the occasion have a different character. They come under public notice, and they represent the opposite of the charitable spirit which prevailed in St. Patrick's Hall.

Dr. Paul Cullen is nothing if not a denunciator. He is, therefore, not content with a description of the virtues of the misguided men who were seduced from their Irish homes to shed their blood in defence of one of the worst Governments in Europe; he pours out the vials of wrath, uncharitableness, and priestly venom on the heads of their opponents. If Dr. Paul Cullen had the power, he would figure willingly as a Torquemada, or even as an Antony Schmidt. If you call the late Irish Brigade mercenaries—that is, men who accept foreign service for foreign gold—he is ready to brand you as a "liar and calumniator;" and he would do it if he had the power. If the Italian people desire to be free from the coercion of these Papal mercenaries, and Victor Emmanuel, as an Italian, helps them, he is accused of perfidy, corruption, violence, socialism, communism. His soldiers, just as brave as the Irish, French, Swiss, Belgians, Germans, opposed to them, are described as "bands," who were numerous but not brave, who have nothing to boast of but "the success of perfidy and brute force." Has the political career of the Roman Catholic Church much to boast of besides the success for long ages of perfidy and brute force? What says the history of the Low Countries of France, of Hungary, of the Alps? Brute force has been too often invoked to defend the political dominion of Rome, and Rome and its agents should be the last to stand up and shamelessly denounce the application to themselves of a force which they have applied to all the world, without stint, and, so far as we can see, without remorse.

In Dr. Cullen we are willing to see a sincere defender of the Papacy. The spirit that animates the political institution—for we draw a wide distinction between the Roman Catholic religion and the temporal power which calls itself the Court of Rome—overflows in every line of Dr. Cullen's speech. It is not a religious but a political discourse. It does not concern itself with the upholding of any spiritual, but of a very bad temporal and political power. Those gallant fellows whose souls were prayed for on Friday may have been cheated into the belief that they were defending a spiritual power, but Dr. Cullen knows, and the Prince of Rome, his master, has avowed that they were defending a temporal power. The rule of the Prince of Rome was distasteful to the people, and an obstacle to the unity of Italy. It was against the Prince of Rome, a temporal sovereign, who rested his dominion on brute force, that brute force and military skill were directed. And when Dr. Cullen vilified the soldiers of the Sovereign who fought against the Prince of Rome, he must know that he is just as culpable as those who vilify the Irish mercenaries on the ground of their want of valour. But it is not the first time that calumny and falsehood have been arrayed on the side of the temporal power seated at Rome.

There is a ridiculous side to all this business. Dr. Cullen, for instance, makes it a matter of complaint that those brutal Sardinian generals seized on the strongest positions, and selected their own battlefield. Some priests have understood warfare better than to make good generalship an offence. Then Dr. Cullen says that the Irish fought "like Christian warriors." John O'Shaughnessy, who was one of them, entertains a different opinion. He says, with much relish, and no doubt with much truth, that the Irish Brigade "fought like devils for four hours and a half," and were then sold by those generals and officers who have received the benediction of Dr. Cullen. For our part we believe John O'Shaughnessy, who was there, except in the matter of the sale referred to, and we do not believe Dr. Cullen, who was not there, and who has shown himself so little "up" in military knowledge.

We quite agree with him that the struggle in Italy is one between vice and virtue, light and darkness, and heaven and hell, although we are not prepared, as he would be, to place vice, darkness, and hell all on one side. In the main, however, the side he represents in Ireland, as well as in Italy, represents the blacker elements, and we trust and believe that not only in Italy, but in Ireland, virtue and light will win.—*Globe.*

MR. WALTER, M.P.

Mr. Walter, M.P., made a speech on politics and things in general at the dinner of the Royal East Berks Agricultural Association.

He referred, in the first place, to the House of Commons and the late session:—

So far as their performances in the House of Commons were concerned, he believed he might say with truth, with reference to himself and his colleague, that they were as assiduous in their duties, such as they were, as most men in Parliament. He would not attempt, under the colour of social science, to enter upon the field of politics, as was the fashion now, and as Lord Brougham had done the other day at Glasgow, who, when speaking on the subject of social science, made a pretty slap at the House of Commons, and characterised the late session, in his (Mr. Walter's) opinion, in very just terms. He must say that a more unsatisfactory session had not taken place since the passing of the Reform Bill, and none of the gentlemen present could have received the intelligence of its termination with half the satisfaction that their representatives did. At the same time, although little had been done, and although the year had been signalised by great failures in legislation, it was one of the most remarkable years which this generation had seen, and if they read the *Annual Register*, they would find there were some remarkable occurrences, both in and out of Parliament. It was a year of great failures and striking events; it might be emphatically called a year of strong measures—the first of which was the establishment of that to which some gentlemen had already referred—the Volunteer force. (Applause.) The importance of that measure to this country, he believed, was not appreciated as it ought to be. It had produced prodigious effects on the Continent. He had been informed by gentlemen well acquainted with France, that the effect produced in that country was most decided, and foreigners were bound to acknowledge that there was a great deal of life in the old dog yet, and that England was still really a fighting country. There was another event in England which produced a great effect on foreign nations. He had no doubt they were in puzzled to know what he referred to—it was the fight for the championship. (Laughter.) There was no event occurred during the last session which was so much discussed by bishops and archbishops—(renewed laughter) statesmen and people, both at home and abroad, as the fight between Sayers and Heenan. Nothing could have better established the reputation of Englishmen for pluck and endurance the most remarkable. In the House of Commons the French Treaty was characterised as a strong measure, and there was what was considered a stronger measure still in the House of Lords. He referred to the Paper Duty transaction. It was a strong measure undoubtedly, and was looked upon as one of the most remarkable events of the century, but it was justified by the circumstances of the case. Then they had the amalgamation of the military services at home and in India, a matter discussed very much in Parliament, and they might call this proceeding a final winding up for a finishing stroke to the East India Company, and a necessary compliment to the act which brought India under the government of the Queen of England. In addition to all these events which had taken place in the moral world, nature had been acting strongly during the whole year. They found there had been such floods of rain as they had not witnessed for many years previously, and yet with all that there was an abundant harvest generally speaking, there being only a few cases of failure. But there was a still more painful topic to refer to, and which seemed to him to partake of a strong character; he meant the daily and fearful catalogue of horrible crimes and murders of the most alarming and dreadful features. They were shocked every day by reading accounts of the most cold-blooded murders, committed apparently from no alleged cause. Leaving these matters for the lawyer and the mayor to find out, he would pass on to the Continent of Europe, where they could study the acts of one of the greatest of Volunteers—Garibaldi—(cheers)—and, last of all, he came to the Pope, whom he found in a very awkward predicament—(laughter)—so that if little had been done in Parliament they had plenty going on out of Parliament to interest them, and to look back upon with feelings of astonishment. They were now happily arrived at that season of the year when they were allowed to look after their own business, which meant that they were in the habit of minding their own affairs in their own way without the interference of the police. It meant much more than the constitutional liberties they enjoyed over other countries, and although they could not make Government do always quite as much as they wished, there were a great many things in which they could control their own movements. In the great question of reform, whatever benefits they might be disposed to expect when it came, that did not prevent them attending to a vast number of reforms under their own control. Let every gentleman look at his own estate, and see what was there to be done. Though he had not been idle as a landlord, still, when he looked forward and saw the amount of work which was still to be done on his own estate, before he could hope to get it in a satisfactory and proper condition, it was enough to appal him; what with cottages to be built and children to be educated, and other matters, there was quite enough for any man to have thrown on his hands without anything else. There was then the amelioration of the Bankruptcy Laws, and he thought they might do something for themselves in that department; also, when they recollected that something like ninety per cent. of the bankruptcies were brought about by recklessness and extravagance, people ought to look a little more after their own business, and avoid that extraordinary recklessness which was one of the besetting sins of the nation. (Hear.) If people did this they would have much less requirement for improvement in the law. With respect to the improvements in agriculture, it appeared to him that the ultimate object of that and similar associations scattered throughout the country must be the improvement of agriculture; if they did not do that, he did not know what good they would do, and exactly in proportion as they did succeed in improving agriculture, and in raising the condition of all classes engaged in it, so would the necessity for such associations cease. This was a point they should bear in mind, because he had been given to understand that there was not that spirit in that association that there had been formerly. He was not surprised at that, and he should think it a bad sign were it otherwise. The true life and soul of all those associations were to improve and give encouragement to agriculture and those persons engaged in it, so it followed that exactly in proportion as they succeeded in their object the necessity for them ceased. A young member of Parliament, when he made his first speech, wanted encouragement, but no one imagined that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, or Lord Palmerston wanted it; nay, some old gentlemen required to be discouraged a little sometimes. (Laughter.) He believed however, that the quality of the ploughing had been undeniably improved in that neighbourhood since the formation of this association.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The *Times* says it is impossible not to acquiesce in the claim which Victor Emmanuel makes, to have not only led but originated the Italian movement. He made a moral conquest of the Peninsula long before Austria drew the sword last year, and before the legitimate Princes dreamt of any enemy more formidable than hot-headed refugees, their hour had come, and the kingdom had departed from their houses.

The *Daily News* contrasts the objects contemplated by the Sovereigns who are about to meet at Warsaw with those embraced in Victor Emmanuel's proclamation. The sovereigns of the North meet at the grave of a murdered nation to consecrate anew the sovereignty of force. In the proclamation from Ancona we recognise the voice of a man who loves his country better than his crown, and who is neither afraid or ashamed to stake his crown upon the redemption of a people.

THE OVERLAND MAIL—CHINA.

The overland mail brings advices from Hongkong to August 26th. The news from the allied expeditionary force is to 13th.

The entrenched Tartar camp between Peehtang and the Taku forts was carried by the allied forces on the 12th, and the attack on the forts themselves had commenced.

On 18th August, the Talping rebels appeared before Shanghai, and attacked the south gate. A party of French stationed there played on them with artillery, and drove them back with severe loss. During the night they remained quiet, but on the following morning were quietly assembling on the border of the foreign settlement, when they were again dispersed by the French with further loss. As a measure of protection and defence, the adjoining suburbs were then fired and completely destroyed. Accounts of the ulterior proceedings of the attacking forces are anxiously looked for.

Business was completely stopped, and immense damage has been inflicted on the surrounding country by the rebels, who butchered the inhabitants and burnt every house and village all round the city.

A large quantity of silk had reached Shanghai before the rebels arrived, but the subsequent supply was expected to be seriously diminished.

The capture and destruction of Nankin, in the centre of the silk districts are confirmed. Ningpo quiet, though an uneasy feeling prevails among the Chinese. Foo-chow easy and tranquil. Swatow calm, but troubles may arise at any moment. The Lak Chong pass, near Canton still shut, either by the rebels or by the Imperialist troops, and trade, in conseqhence, most injuriosly affected.

The correspondent of the *Times* says, the policy of the Western Powers in respect to their rebellion, must now be declared.

The English mail of July 10th reached Hongkong on the 19th of August.

AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, TUESDAY.—The North Atlantic Company's steamer Adriatic, Captain Constock, from New York on the 6th inst., arrived off the Needles at 10-45 a.m.

DERRY, TUESDAY MORNING.—The Montreal Company's steamship Anglo Saxon, with the Canadian and United States mails, *via* Quebec, which port she left on the 6th, arrived in Lough Foyle about 4 a.m. She transferred all her mails on board a tender in waiting, and proceeded immediately. She passed the steamer North Briton on the 9th, off Forteau Bay, also on Saturday a steamer supposed to be the John Bell. The City of Baltimore touched off Cape Race on the 4th.

Political news unimportant.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Washington at 4 p.m. on the 3rd, having visited, on his way, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Hamburg, and Baltimore, at all of which cities he experienced the most gratifying reception. The Royal party was received at the depot by General Cass and two nephews of the President, and then drove to White House, where the Chief Magistrate extended them a cordial welcome to the national capital. The following day a reception was given by the President in honour of his Royal Highness. The Royal party took leave of Washington on the 6th, and proceeded to Richmond, Virginia, where they were expected to arrive same day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States frigate Niagara, with the Japanese Embassy on board, arrived at Londo, Africa, the first week in August; all well.

The ship Erie arrived at New York on the 3rd in charge of a prize crew, she was captured by the United States steamer Mohican on 8th August, with 897 slaves on board, thirty of whom died on the passage, and the survivors were landed at Monrovia.

Dates from San Francisco to 22nd have arrived.

The steamer Uncle Sam sailed for Aspinwall on 21st, with 204 passengers and 1,200,000 dollars treasure.

There are about 160 vessels of all classes in the port of Quebec at present. Considerable activity is displayed in loading and getting them ready for sea, and it is likely the greater number of them will be ready to sail before the expiration of ten days.

The next favourable wind will probably bring in the majority of the Fall fleet due at this port.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, OCT. 5, 6 P.M.—Money and Stock Exchange unchanged; stocks are better, with a fair business. Flour heavy, and 5 cents lower. Sales of 14,000 bales, 5·20 to 5·30 for superfine State. Canadians quiet. Rye steady. Wheat better, with a fair export demand; receipts, 119,764; sales, 120,000 bushels. Barley is steady, with sales of 4,000 bushels State at 80 cents. Corn steady and a shade firmer. Oats dull. Lard quiet. Freights to Liverpool more active.

MONTREAL, OCT. 6, 4 P.M.—Flour firm and in good demand; 5·65 for No. 1, superfine; 5·40 to 5·50 for No. 2; fancy, 5·70 to 5·80. Wheat sales, Chicago spring, 1·15 to 1·20; Upper Canada spring, 1·25 to 1·35½. Ashes in fair demand; pots, 6·5 to 57·0. Pearls, 5·50 to 5·52½. Freights lower. Flour, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Grain, 8s to 9s.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The report of the Great Ship Company states that any new voyages will be deferred until the work necessary shall have been completed, the cost of which is estimated at £15,000. 190,000 visited the ship in America, and it is believed that when the accounts are made up it will be found that the trip paid its expenses. Captain Vine Hall remains in charge of the ship till November, when his agreement terminates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The death of Mr. Sheridan Knowles is contradicted.

The *Post* speaks highly of the selection of Mr. Laing as successor of Mr. Wilson at Calcutta.

A telegram received in London, announces the burning of twenty-two ships; another despatch says two only were burnt to the waters edge. One account says twenty-two ships caught fire, another twenty-six.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.—Yesterday afternoon, at the three o'clock Sabbath-day Special Service held in the above-named Hall, the Rev. J. B. Smyth, Belfast, was the preacher. Mr. Smyth said he was about to address them upon a portion of the subject he had spoken to them upon the last time he had preached in the hall. It would, therefore, be from the same text he had preached from on that occasion—namely, the 17th verse of the 6th chapter of the Book of Revelations, for the great day of His wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand? It was a solemn thing to think about that great judgment day when the Lord would sit as a judge on the raised dead of all past ages, and nations would be gathered to judgement. Oh! he would beg of them to try and realise the greatness of it. There would be the whole of those who had ever lived upon this world; multitudes from every nation and people and tongue. Who out of all these were they who shall be able to stand and be cast into the lake of fire? Why, not the swearer, for he had many times called upon God to destroy both his soul and body; nor the drunkard, for he would get something more hot than alcohol; nor the Sabbath-breaker for he had disregarded God's commandments; nor the mere professing formalist, nor the hypocrite. No; not one of those shall be able to stand, because they knew not the Lord. Oh! friends, there was one thing that He found—that such were spoken of elsewhere as being made into bundles. It was sad to think of it, but there was a great bundle of Gospel hearers; aye, of men and women, who had heard the word of right preached, but had not obeyed it; had heard missionaries of Christ speak to them of Calvary, and how Jesus had had His side pierced there for them, and His hands and His feet nailed to the cross. The preacher continued a very instructive discourse at great length, which we regret that the limits of our space will not admit of our publishing.

SAVED BY A DRUM.—The drummer boy of the Milwaukie Light Guard in the Lady Elgin was saved by means of his drum. He had presence of mind sufficient to whittle a plug and close the air-vent; then, lashing the drum to his shoulders, he trusted himself to the waves. The drum supported him, and also four others, who seized hold of it, but these, one after the other, dropped off. The drum carried the boy nearly ashore, when, by some means, one head was burst in, and it filled with water. The boy abandoned it, and, seizing a fragment of the wreck, succeeded in reaching the shore. The drum afterwards came ashore, and was returned to the boy whose life it had saved.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The Band of the 96th Regiment will, by permission of Colonel R. W. Scovell, play at Kingstown this day (Wednesday), weather permitting, from three to six o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Tamplini, Bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—March, "Oratorio Eli," Costa; Overture, "Preciosa," Weber; Rondi, "Cenerento non piui mesta," Rossini; Waltz, "Crispino e la comare," Ricci; Selection, "Beatrice," Bellini; Tarantelle, "La muetta de portici," Auber; Selection "Esmeralda," Pugni.

MEETING AT BLACKROCK.

There was a preliminary meeting held last evening at Robinson's hotel, Blackrock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of having the Towns Improvement Act extended to Blackrock. Some persons present opposed the project, and a committee, after some discussion, was appointed, as alleged, with the view of opposing the project. Several gentlemen were present who advocated the extension of the act to the neighbourhood, and it is understood a general meeting of the inhabitants will shortly be held, in obedience to the suggestion of the Chief Secretary, to express public opinion in favour of it.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

The screw steam yacht Agnes, Commodore Yelverton, owner, has recently arrived in Kingstown harbour.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, Daniel M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

A young man, named John Gallagher, Kill-of-the-Grange, carpenter, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 87 F, and charged by him with having been drunk, at Kill-of-the-Grange, on the previous evening.—He was fined 2s, or sentenced to be imprisoned for 48 hours.

Alice Byrne, servant, Kill-of-the-Grange, was also charged by Police-constable 36 F, with attempting to rescue the above-named prisoner from the custody of Constable 36 F, John Keenan, at Kill-of-the-Grange, between 4 and 5 p.m., on the 15th inst., she being a servant to Gallagher's mother.—The prisoner was fined 1s., or twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—A Methodist preacher, Mr. Campbell, was knocked down on Monday evening, at Scarborough, by a horse ridden by two boys, the noise of a cab having prevented him hearing the animal approach. When taken up he was insensible, and after lingering for some days he died on Friday morning.

TURKISH FINANCES.—(From the *Times'* City Article.)—According to the last accounts from Constantinople the prospect was that in a short time the financial confusion would be as great as in the worst periods, and thus the commerce of the country and every enterprise that might tend to its development will be hopelessly checked. Already the discount on the notes ranges between 30 and 40 per cent., and no man will feel safe in entering into any bargain with the Government since it may fluctuate 10, 20, or 30 per cent. in a week or a day. Considering that the restoration of the currency has been a main plea for the loans raised during the last 10 years, this result is thoroughly disheartening, and, of course, every kind of reproach will be hurled at the Turkish Government. But it is neither the peculation nor extravagance of that Government that constitutes the grand causes of the evil. The efforts of the last year or two, both as regards retrenchment and administrative improvement, have been equal to anything that could fairly have been anticipated—the fact of the *kaimés* having been brought down to a total of 600,000*l.*, and of the dividends on the foreign debt having been steadily provided for, affording evidence upon that point. The truth is, that those who require Turkey, under present circumstances, to recover and maintain a good financial status require an impossibility. Is there any nation on the globe that could cultivate credit or preserve order in its exchequer if she were known to be surrounded by more powerful States, each intent upon thwarting every real reform, while at the same time her own discordant populations were ready severally to become the abettors of every new intrigue? Turkey is that which Europe chooses her to be, and her financial disgraces must fall upon Europe, and not upon herself. There is much talk about intervention in Mexico, but it would be well in the first instance for the Great Powers to deal with the European Mexico of their own creation. When Turkey pledged herself to effect a restoration of her currency with the last loan obtained in this country, she doubtless failed to calculate on being called upon to send a large army to Syria. If she were to obtain fresh assistance to-morrow, sufficient for all her apparent needs, she would find that in Egypt, Candia, the Principalities, or elsewhere, movements had been fomented to prevent the possibility of any good coming from it. The present Grand Vizier seems disposed to insist upon forcing the Western Powers to recognise this state of things. The recent report that he was about to start for Paris and London on a financial mission was speedily contradicted, probably on the strength of diplomatic intimations that his requirements would not be entertained; but it is now again stated that he is determined to visit us and bring the question to an issue. In December there are large obligations falling due which must result either in open insolvency, or that which is the same thing—another flood of Government paper. The Grand Vizier, therefore, seems to be pursuing a wise and energetic course in coming to a timely understanding. The question, as has previously been remarked, is not one for financiers or economists. A man cannot arrange for cropping a field when hostile armies are preparing to fight upon it. If the matter were simply one for administrative rectification in a monetary and commercial sense, the task would be of the easiest description. Turkey, if she could be freed from the action of those who are plotting her destruction, might, before the expiration of five years, assume a degree of prosperity such as few nations could rival. Up to this moment she stands untarnished in her faith to her foreign creditors. This of itself is a tower of strength, but it is her last remaining boast, and her enemies are doubtless watching with eager expectation for its extinction. When that event arrives it will be a greater victory for them than could have been achieved by any armies, and the end will be at hand. Thus far, however, her bondholders have had no title to complain. Expostulations, if needed, must be addressed to other quarters. If Turkey is brought to the degradation of Spain it will not be from her own dishonesty. Meanwhile it is presumed that even in that contingency her creditors need not give way to panic. If she is to fall a prey to others, those who seize upon her will not voluntarily ruin their own credit by practising repudiation. Even the politicians of the United States admit that if they annex Mexico they must also annex her public liabilities, and it may be inferred that in a matter of this sort the potentates of Europe will not allow themselves to have to blush at the superiority of Transatlantic example.

PHYSICAL ADVANTAGES OF DRILL.—In a paper read at the Social Science meeting at Glasgow, last week, Mr. Edwin Chadwick says:—"It is common to hear the manly education of English youth and of the healthy exercise they have received in boat-racing and cricket made matter of boast; but what class of youth and what proportion of the population do they form who receive those advantages? In the densely-crowded-in town districts, what space is there for citizens' children to partake of any such exercises? or what time is there after the present school-hours to get to any space out of the town to engage in them? These or other games ought to be maintained and provided for, but they do not, however, dispense with systematised bodily training. Cricket often leaves contracted chests, which a well-applied drill or systematised gymnastics expand; round shoulders, which the drill makes strait; shambling gait, which the drill makes regular, and firm and quick. The youth of Eton and Oxford, I have been assured by the collegiate authorities, are greatly improved in health and strength, and in every way, by the common military drill, in addition to their common exercises. For the middle and higher classes who could afford it, the cavalry drill or horse exercise would be a valuable sanitary as well as a civil and military improvement. As denoting the connection between body and mind, it may be mentioned that, as a general rule, to which there are fewer exceptions than might be supposed, those who are foremost in the drill and in bodily exercises are found, in low schools as well as high, to be amongst the foremost in mental exercises. Our higher class education, which governs the education of the middle and the lower class, is assumed to be classical; but in the hands of the ecclesiastics of the middle ages, from whom we derived it, it ceased to be so; it is now not so, and our movement ought to be to make it strictly so; for the classics, as may be seen from the dicta of Plato, Aristotle, and Galen, put the bodily training before the mental, and by the Greeks and Romans, during the time of their strength, it was most successfully cultivated. There is what some will deem a curious and most important collateral effect of systematical exercise to which I now must solicit attention. I have collected the evidence of the employers of labour, who establish the fact, that the drill adds at least one-fifth to the efficiency and value of youth and men as labourers in after life; four drilled men doing at least as much work as five undrilled lads or labourers. The drill teaches them quick attention, obedience, with prompt execution of commands. Drilled labourers move together, lift together, pull together, and do their work smartly. They are less clumsy and avoid the frequent accidents by which some five thousand lives are lost every year, mainly from clumsiness and inaptitude. The superior aptitude communicated by the naval drill to boys at school has occasioned undersized and puny town-born lads to be preferred in the mercantile marine to the robust and strong, but undrilled, lads from the open cottages on the sea-coast, and preferred at lower premiums as apprentices. This bodily training, which to some extent is begun in the infant school, may be begun and ought to be carried on with the military drill at the fifth year, and the boy will have completed it, and also other accomplishments, by his tenth or eleventh year. By what time the weakened child will have been straightened by bodily exercises, the moderately healthy child of the town artisan will be made comparatively robust, more apt for all industrial employment, more attentive and orderly, more prompt, and worth more wages; in his adult stage, he will earn more by as many additional shillings per week as the additional expense of his whole bodily training in childhood; an extra penny a week will have sufficed in childhood to defray the expense of his bodily cultivation. For civil purposes alone, and simply in the interest of the individual pupil, the improved bodily training and the drill is a profitable investment, totally irrespective of any national military objects."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Consumption.—The prevalence of this disease, and the number of victims who sink under it yearly in this country, render the consideration of preventive measures a matter of paramount importance. The proportion of deaths from all causes in Great Britain, attributed to consumption is one-third. If the reader choose, he shall be his own physician in guarding against this malady in himself or household. When the first symptoms arise that consumption is developing itself, let the patient have the chest and back fomented twice a day with warm brine, dry with a coarse towel, then rub in the ointment as salt is rubbed into meat to preserve it, and the enemy will be baffled.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Sunday Evening.

Boniface having done his turn of semi-official duty, Grandguillot relieves guard to-day in front of the *Constitutionnel*; but the musket he shoulders is far from being an "arm of precision." If the aim of either sentinel be hard to hit, this random practice is doubtless intentional, and in accordance with the word of command; neither is meant for (John) Bull's eye, continental diplomacy being the target uppermost. Thouvenel must be able, in his constant intercourse with envoys from beyond the Rhine, to show something that chimes in with their tone of thought; without this clue, such articles are utterly incomprehensible. It is known by this time that Austria has a horror of any Congress, preferring to fish in troubled waters for what may yet turn up, and fearing that an European fiat may ratify what is accomplished in Italy; France is fully aware of this, and keeps incessantly a reference to Congress before the public. Grandguillot justifies anew the Pope-detested doctrine of non-intervention; declares any Austrian movement in that direction simply impossible, while for France to shed Italian blood is a course not to be contemplated without a shudder. He taunts the "old parties" with hypocrisy in mixing up religion with their advocacy of the temporal power, and informs them that Government sees through their game and feels indignant at their foul play. This is followed by a recital of the calumny first set afloat by Lamoriciere in a placard at Spoleto, Perugia, and Ancona, viz.—General Goyon's letter to him announcing the march of 20,000 French into Ombria, and a pledge that no attack from North Italy would be permitted by his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. No such letter exists, though copies of that forgery were thrust into the hands of the crowds at the doors of Orleans Cathedral after the wild and semi-treasonable harangue of Dupanloup in praise of Pimodan.

This bombastic rigmarole is already handed about in a small pamphlet shape, and as a specimen, take "All hail to ye, hills of Castelfidardo, that cast into the shade the defiles of Thermopylæ!" The Italian monarch and the French Emperor may divide between them the following Apocalyptic compliment:—"And power was given to the Beast to war on the Saints," meaning thereby the removal from worldly functions of the *monsignor*. A nice lot of "saints" in violet stockings who are henceforth driven to the cruel necessity of saying their prayers.

The Austro-Bavarian organ, *Augsburg Gazette*, triumphantly informs all concerned that the police at Leipsic refuse to acknowledge any passports of Italian travellers born in the *ci-devant* States of Modena, Parma, Tuscany, or Romagna, unless delivered by the legitimate sovereigns of these territories. This is a freak of the court at Dresden mixed up by marriage with ex-Grand Duke Leopold, and mixed up by sympathies with the whole rotten system Italy is well rid of; the only spot in Saxony where such a vexatious scheme could create mischief happens to be Leipsic fair, and the only result to drive purchasers from that market.

The *Charivari* is the only Paris paper that condescends to notice the offensive displays now in preparation to keep alive the fact, that united Germany by a combined effort *once* gained a battle at Leipsic over the French. France cannot spare the the number of days to be set apart for *per contra* commemorations of Germanic discomfiture, from Jemmappes to Marengo, Hohenlinden, Ulm, Austerlitz, Friedland, Jena, Wagram, ending in Solferino. The good folks beyond the Rhine call Leipsic battle the "people's fight," the German people having been gulled and robbed of all result therefrom, petty Courts getting the whole benefit of their patriot enthusiasm.

The shooting by court-martial at Verona of a young citizen not 20, for the alleged attempt to talk patriotism to some soldiers in garrison, is commented on here in consequence of the *Trieste Gazette's* remark, that "such examples are useful to teach a spirit of loyalty to the inhabitants, and stop emigration from Venetia."

An address is published in the official journal at Naples, from the Archbishop of Trani to Victor Emmanuel, beseeching the King to hasten his arrival and comply with the general wishes of the country.

The rumour of the Pope's arrival in Belgium, according to *L'Independance Belge*, has its origin in the known determination of Pio Nono to make a round of visits to what are held to be Roman Catholic countries, leaving a vicar at Rome, under French protection. He is to begin by Spain, and to reside at Seville, in the place offered him by Duc de Montpensier; it is not said that he will honour Portugal with his presence, the Government and Legislature being very lukewarm in his line of politics, but Belgium and Bavaria are spoken of as booked for Papal presence at no distant period. The *Giornale di Roma* officially repudiates the offer of a settled subsidy from certain Governments in support of the Pontifical See, and consequently a recourse to Peter's pence is put forward as the only alternative. The Papal visit may be meant to give an impetus to its collection. The range of his travels is likely to comprise Cologne (for its relics), Treves (for its *heiligen Roc*), and Aix-la Chapelle, for the tomb of Charlemagne.

The *Patrie* this evening attributes to Count Cavour a settled intention, six months from this date, of combining all the troops and artillery with the whole naval power of North and South Italy, and the "million of muskets" under Garibaldi, in a general onslaught for the recovery of Venetia.

A correspondent informs us, under date Paris, Oct. 14th:—

The *Patrie* gives important news in its "*dernieres nouvelles*." Piedmont, "to comply with the wishes of the ultra party," is making preparations to be able to wrest Venetia from Austria within six months, unless diplomacy should attain the desired end before that time. An addition of 250,000 men to the army, and a proportionate increase of the navy, are among the measures said by the *Patrie* to have been taken.

From Naples there is bad news. Garibaldi is said to have dismissed the pro-Dictator Pallavicini, "after an interview, at which Crispi"—Mazzini's *ame damnee*—"assisted."

The *Toulonnais* of the 11th says:—

"A dispatch was received here yesterday, which again changes the destination of the squadron. Admiral de Tinan will remain at Naples with all his vessels, and the steam frigate Descartes, which was to have replaced them, is to proceed thither immediately with the supplies wanted by the fleet. The Bucephale transport will also proceed to Naples with provisions."

The *Constitutionnel* to-day publishes an article from the pen of M. Grandguillot. It is merely a public reply to the attacks of the clerical and Legitimist journals, who contrast Imperial promises with their performance in a manner which is highly distasteful to such a well-regulated mind as M. Grandguillot. The clerical party, however, are not likely to meet with much sympathy in any quarter. After varnishing over the treachery of the *coup d'etat* in pious allocutions, and showing themselves foremost in base flattery, they now find themselves in their turn betrayed as unceremoniously as if they were mere Constitutionalists or Liberals. They seem to forget that by deceiving them and breaking oaths and promises, the head of the French Government is acting with perfect consistency, and that they themselves commended the breach of faith they now so angrily denounce.

The *Journal de Rouen* gives some particulars of Mr. Cobden's latest operations. It says:—

"We are assured positively that the convention containing a new series of articles of the French customs tariff was signed on Friday last by the French and English plenipotentiaries. The first convention, of the 29th ultimo, only comprised rough iron and steel; the new one includes all the other metals, as well as the different works of which they are the basis. All works in iron also form part of the new convention, and everyone knows how numerous and important they are, being composed of all kinds of tools, machines, utensils, and instruments. The present convention also comprises a vast variety of other articles, such as turnery ware, which is so diversified; coachmakers' work, and articles in leather, which are so numerous; and refined sugar, which is taxed 41f. the 100 kilogrammes. All the duties in the new convention are moderate, and those on machines, tools, and instruments are much reduced. Agriculture will no longer pay more than 9f. per 100 kilogrammes on instruments which may be imported from abroad, and will be relieved from the formalities of drawings, &c., which have, in many cases, hitherto caused foreign makers to refuse orders for them. The duty on saws, planes, and files, is also considerably diminished. As regards earthenware and common pottery ware, the maximum is fixed at 20 per cent., to be reduced to 15 in four years. The duty on porcelain is fixed at 10 per cent. For all *ad valorem* duties, the Customs may always have recourse to appraisement. In the event of false declarations beyond 10 per cent. the penalty will be a double duty."

A Paris letter in the *Independance*, of Brussels, states that a military commission, under the presidentship of M. Stœmpfli, and of which General Dufour and the principal officers of the Swiss army form part, is sitting at Berne, to examine into the best means of securing the defence of Switzerland, particularly on the western frontier, on the side of France. In spite of the secrecy observed on the subject of the deliberations of this commission, it is stated positively that very important reforms have been decided on, principally in the warlike implements, which require much improvement. The formation of military roads is also proposed as a matter of urgent necessity. Colonels Ziegler and Aubert will be charged to draw up reports to the President of the Confederation.

A Council of Ministers, at which the Emperor presided, was held on Saturday at St. Cloud.

The officers of the Baden troops in garrison at Radstadt gave a grand dinner on the 8th to the officers of the Austrian regiment of Benedek, which was about to leave, after having been stationed there for 10 years. The Prussian officers of the garrison were also invited. The evening passed off with the utmost harmony. Several very significant toasts were, I am informed, drank with great enthusiasm.

Another correspondent, writing from Paris on the 15th says:—

The following correspondence has taken place between General Goyon, the French commander-in-chief at Rome, and the municipality of Viterbo. It places in its real light the character of the French occupation, and shows how popular the French troops must be in the immediate neighbourhood of the "Holy City." The general's letter runs thus:—

"General Head-quarters, Rome, Oct. 7.

"Signor Gonfaloniere,—I have the honour to inform you that a column of French troops, consisting of two battalions of the 25th Foot, a section of two guns, and a detachment of cavalry, comprising 20 men, forming altogether an aggregate of 60 officers, 1,260 men, and 70 horses, will start from Rome on the morning of the 9th, and will arrive on the 11th at Viterbo. I beg you will take the necessary measures to procure quarters for the officers, men, and horses forming part of that detachment.

"Receive, Signor Gonfaloniere, the assurance of my distinguished consideration,

"The General Commanding-in-Chief the French troops of occupation in Italy, aide-de-camp to the Emperor,

"COUNT DE GOYON."

The Gonfaloniere, or Mayor of Viterbo, returned to this note the following reply, which may fairly be supposed to have surprised the aide-de-camp of the Emperor not a little:—

"Monsieur le General,—The municipal commission of this town, over which I have the honour to preside, has been disagreeably surprised at the communication which you have favoured me with, to the effect that a column of French troops is coming to this town.

"On the assurance of your Emperor that no intervention was to take place, we have proclaimed the Government of King Victor Emmanuel, the friend and ally of France. His Majesty has sent us a commissioner to govern us, and we have preserved the most perfect order, with the unanimous co-operation of the citizens of this town.

"Life and property have never been so secure amongst us as since the installation of the King's Government. Moreover, we are conscious of having in no way deserved that our tranquillity should be thus rudely disturbed.

"If, however, Monsieur le General, your orders be such that they cannot be modified, you will not meet here with the slightest resistance, but you will find the town deserted unless you can assure us that reaction will not follow close upon your footsteps. Myself, and the whole of the municipal commission with me, will seek refuge in a place of safety, with all the other inhabitants of this town, who, with very few exceptions, may fear to be exposed to the persecution of the clerical government.

"For this reason, if you wish us to see about the business mentioned in your communication, we supplicate you will give us explanations.

"Receive, Monsieur le General, &c.,

"ALESSANDRO DI AGOSTINO POLIDORI,

President of the Municipal Commission.

"Viterbo, October 8."

Enclosed in this letter was the following document from the Sardinian Commissioner:—

"Viterbo, Oct. 8.

"M. Polidori, the president of the provisional municipal commission of this town, in placing himself in communication with General de Goyon, and replying as above to a communication from him, has acted in concert with me, and we have jointly adopted measures which under the present critical circumstances were inspired by prudence and a desire of preserving order without disturbing, by premature apprehensions, the mind of the population. The object of this declaration is to prevent anyone setting down as arbitrary a resolution adopted wholly in concert with the Government.

"The Royal Commissioner,

"DUKE SFORZA."

The telegraph has already informed us that Viterbo has been occupied, but we are as yet without any details. It remains, therefore, a matter of doubt whether the town was deserted by its inhabitants, or whether General De Goyon's "explanations" were considered satisfactory.

PROCLAMATION OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN ITALY.

"At a solemn moment for the national history and for the destinies of the country I address my word to you, people of Southern Italy, who, having, in my name, changed the State, send me deputations of every class of citizens, magistrates, and representatives of your municipal bodies, asking to be restored to order, blessed with freedom, and united with my kingdom. I will tell you by what thought I am guided, and what is my consciousness of the duties which a man placed by Providence on an Italian throne ought to fulfil.

"I ascended the throne after a great national calamity. My father gave me a lofty example by abdicating the crown to save his own dignity and the freedom of his people. Charles Albert fell sword in hand, and died in exile. His death associated more and more the destinies of my family with those of the Italian people, who for so many centuries have given to all foreign lands the bones of their exiles as a pledge for restoring the inheritance of every nation placed by God within the same boundaries, and joined together by the bond of a common language. I educated myself by that example, and the memory of my father was my guardian star. I could never hesitate in my choice between a crown and the word I had given. I strengthened freedom in an epoch not very favourable to freedom, and I wished that, as it developed itself, it should take root in the manners of the people, for I could never harbour any jealousy or suspicion of what was dear to my people. By preserving freedom in Piedmont, I religiously respected the heritage which the prophetic mind of my august father had bequeathed to all Italians. By representative franchise, by popular education, by the freedom of trade and industry, I endeavoured to increase the well-being of my people. I wished that the Catholic religion should be respected, but also that every man should be free in the sanctuary of his own conscience; and, by strengthening civil authority, I openly resisted that obstinate and scheming faction which boasts to be the only friend and guardian of the throne, but which aims at ruling in the name of Kings, and placing between the Sovereign and the people the barrier of its intolerant passions.

"This system of Government could not be without effect on the rest of Italy. The concord between the Sovereign and the people in the purpose of National independence and of civil and political liberty, the Parliamentary tribune and the free press, and the army, which had preserved its military traditions under the tricolour, raised Piedmont to the rank of standardbearer and arm of Italy. The strength of my monarchy was not the result of the arts of a clandestine policy, but of the open influence of ideas and of public opinion. I was thus enabled to maintain in that part of the Italian people which was united under my sceptre the notion of a national leadership (*egemonia*), whence was to spring the concordant harmony of the severed provinces in one single nation.

"Italy was able to understand my conception when she beheld my soldiers sent into the fields of the Crimea beside the troops of the two great Western Powers. I wished thereby to acquire for Italy the right of participating in all acts concerning the interests of Europe. At the Congress of Paris my Ambassadors were able to speak for the first time to Europe of your sufferings. It became clear to all men how the preponderance of Austria in Italy was injurious to the balance of power in Europe, and what dangers beset the independence and freedom of Europe so long as the rest of the Peninsula was subject to foreign influence.

"My magnanimous ally, the Emperor Napoleon III., felt that the Italian cause was worthy of the great nation he rules. A righteous war inaugurated the new destinies of our country. The Italian soldiers fought nobly beside the unconquered legions of France. The volunteers hastening from all Italian provinces, from all Italian families, under the Cross of Savoy, showed that all Italy had invested me with the right of speaking and fighting in her name. Policy put an end to the war, but not to its effects, which went on with their development, following the unswerving logic of events and of popular movement.

"Had I been actuated by that ambition which is ascribed to my family by those who do not consider the nature of the times, I could have been satisfied with the acquisition of Lombardy; but I had shed the precious blood of my soldiers, not for myself, but for Italy. I had called the Italians to arms. Several Italian provinces had changed their form of government to join in the war of independence—a war opposed by their Princes. After the peace of Villafranca, those provinces asked my protection against the threatened restoration of their former Governments. If the events of Central Italy were the consequence of the war to which we had called the people, if the system of foreign intervention was for ever to be banished from Italy, I had a duty to recognise, and to uphold the right of those people legally and freely to utter their vote. I withdrew my Government—they made an orderly Government; I withdrew my troops—they organised regular forces, and vieing with each other in unanimity and civil virtues, they rose to so high a reputation and strength, that nothing but the overbearing violence of foreign arms could have subdued them. Thanks to the wisdom of the Central Italian people, the monarchical idea constantly gained strength, and monarchy gave a moral guidance to that peaceful popular movement. Thus did Italy rise in the estimation of civilised nations, and it became clear to all Europe that the Italians were fit for self-government.

"When I accepted the annexation I knew what European difficulties I was about to meet; but I could not break the word I had given to the Italians in my war proclamation. Those who would charge me with imprudence should calmly consider what would become of Italy on the day in which monarchy should appear powerless to satisfy the want of a national reconstitution. The annexation did not change the substance of the national movement, but it assumed new forms. By accepting from the popular right those fine and noble provinces, I must loyally recognise the application of that principle, nor could I measure it by the rule of my private feelings and interests. In support of that principle, I, for the good of Italy, made the sacrifice which cost my heart the dearest; I renounced two most noble provinces of the kingdom of my ancestors.

"I have always given those Italian Princes who wished to be my enemies sincere counsels, resolving, however, that if those counsels were vain, I would meet the danger to which their blindness would have exposed the throne by accepting the will of Italy. It was in vain that I offered to the Grand Duke (of Tuscany) alliance before the war; in vain that, after the peace, I offered the High Pontiff, in whom I venerate the head of the religion of my fathers and of my people, to take upon myself the vicarship of Umbria and the Marches. It was evident that if those provinces, which were only restrained by the arms of foreign hirelings, did not obtain the security of that civilised government which I proposed, they would sooner or later break out into revolution. Neither will I recall the counsels given for many years by the Powers to King Ferdinand of Naples. The judgment which was pronounced against his Government at the Paris Congress naturally prepared the people for a change, if the outcry of public opinion and the efforts of diplomacy proved to be of no avail. I offered the young successor of that King an alliance for the war of independence. But there also I found souls closed against all Italian feelings, minds darkened by passion and obstinacy. It was natural that the events in Northern and Central Italy should arouse men's minds in the South. In Sicily the excitement broke out into open insurrection. A fight began for freedom in Sicily, when a brave warrior, devoted to Italy and to me—General Garibaldi,—sailed to its aid. They were Italians. Could I, ought I, to have prevented them? The fall of the Government of Naples strengthened in my heart the conviction that Kings and Governments should build their thrones on the love and esteem of the people. The new Government in the Two Sicilies was inaugurated in my name. But some of its acts caused apprehension lest it should not in every respect well interpret that policy which is represented by my name. It was feared throughout Italy that under the shade of a glorious popularity, of a long-tried honesty, a faction should muster which was ready to sacrifice the forthcoming triumph of the national cause to the chimeras of its ambitious fanaticism. All Italians turned to me, that I might avert this danger. It was my duty to do it, because in the present emergency it would be no moderation, no wisdom, but weakness and imprudence, not to take with a strong hand the direction of that national movement, for which I am responsible before Europe. I have sent my soldiers into the Marches and Umbria, and scattered that ill-sorted mob of people of all nations and tongues which had gathered there as a new, strange phase of foreign intervention, and the worst of all. I have proclaimed Italy for the Italians; and will never allow Italy to become the nest of cosmopolitan sects, assembling there to hatch reactionary plots, or to further the objects of universal demagogy.

"People of Southern Italy!—My troops march into your country to strengthen public order. I do not come to impose my will upon you, but to see that yours is respected. You will be called freely to manifest it. May the vote you will deposit in the urn be inspired by that Providence which protects a righteous cause! Whatever may be the course of events, I tranquilly await the judgment of civilised Europe, because I am convinced that I have fulfilled my duties as a King and an Italian. My policy may not, perhaps, be useless to reconcile in Europe the progress of the people with the stability of monarchies. I know that in Italy I close the era of revolutions.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"FARINI.

"Given in Ancona, this 9th of October, 1860."

SARDINIA.

Advices from Turin are to October 12th. They report as follows:—

Italy may now be said to have at length cancelled Prince Metternich's celebrated definition of her. She is no longer only a "geographical expression." She will shortly form a nation of twenty-two millions of inhabitants, ruled by institutions like those that form the strength and glory of England. You have, of course, received the noble speech of Count Cavour, and know the favourable vote he obtained.

The Marquis Montezemolo, a senator of the kingdom, formerly governor of Nice, and at present of Brescia, is to proceed in the King's name and in the same capacity to Sicily. He is a moderate man, courteous and intelligent withal. Cavour gave yesterday a grand dinner, for the express purpose of introducing him to the Sicilian deputation of notables, who had come here, as I already wrote you word, and implored the prompt assistance of the King's Government, to prevent the island from being overwhelmed with anarchy—an anarchy with which it is threatened by the acts of the Mazzinian and socialist party, who have flocked both to the island and Naples itself from all parts of Europe. The King's Government has already despatched to Sicily one regiment of the line, and another, with a battalion of bersaglieri, will, in five or six days, accompany the new governor. The Sicilian deputation is extremely pleased at these prudent arrangements. More will be done for Naples. The Republicans there are already beginning to withdraw, to the great satisfaction of the people, who cordially detest the Bourbons, it is true, but are sincere admirers of monarchy. Garibaldi now sees the snares that artful party have been laying for him, and has written like a loyal and loving subject to the King, at the very time when Count Cavour was endeavouring in every way to testify to the general how highly he esteemed him, and to remove every cause of discord. Therefore, before many days are over, this intricate drama will be cleared up happily to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Lamoriciere left Genoa this day for Rome. Our Government has not deemed it expedient to prevent him; for in the terms of surrender at Ancona it was stipulated that neither the general nor any of his army should serve against our Government for the space of one year. Colonel Quatrebarbes, the ex-commandant of Ancona, has also come here. No one troubles himself about either him or the other prisoners of war, unless it be some priest, who with melancholy look may be occasionally seen regarding these soldiers of the Pope. Perhaps as he gazes, he may be thinking of the millions given by the women and the bigots in the various Catholic countries for the useless equipment and maintenance of these men.

The solemn "manifesto to the peoples of Southern Italy," which has preceded King Victor Emmanuel's arrival in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, has excited public attention to a high degree.

Great surprise has been felt here at the report that the maritime powers will not recognise the blockade of Gaeta. If a populous city were in question, where the maritime powers happened to have many of their subjects residing, and engaged in lucrative commerce, the opposition on their part, whether justifiable or not, would be quite intelligible. But Gaeta is no trading town, and therefore we believe that Austria, Spain, Prussia too, perhaps, may protest for reasons we can easily comprehend, although they be wholly uncommercial; but it is impossible that France and England can be parties to this strange protest. Among the great adverse powers Russia (instigated by Austria) may also be one, for she has lately recalled from Turin the Count of Stackelberg, but we do not despair after the *fait accompli*, of seeing this power abandon its opposition. Has it not recognised Napoleon III? Is the treaty of 1815 believed by Russia to be binding alone on the Italians? The Czar may possibly wish to prepare himself for the Congress of Warsaw by an act that will confer upon him a sort of moral authority over the other sovereigns there present. By showing himself the defender of order (as understood by absolute monarchs) and of the old monarchies, he hopes perhaps to draw those sovereigns more easily into his own path.

Count Cavour went to-day to the Senate, and there read the preamble of the law, as he did before in the Chamber of Deputies. There will be in the Senate an opposition from the Right—that is to say, from the ultra-Conservatives. At the head of this opposition stands the Marquis Brignole Sale, of Genoa, who for many years was a diplomatist. This party of the Right is not at present represented at all in the Chamber of Deputies, although the members of the latter house are more numerous now than they once were. The Pope's party in the Senate (a party that feels offended at the annexation of the Romagnas, of Umbria and the Marches) will command from ten to twelve votes. Count Cavour will accordingly obtain a majority less complete in the Upper House, but his triumph will be decisive enough to prevent any Ministerial crisis. The Senate will pass to the vote, probably after a very brief debate, on Thursday or Friday next.

I told you in my last that Garibaldi had sent to Genoa a part of the Bourbonic soldiers taken prisoners in the sanguinary battle of Caserta on the 1st of October. A large number of those prisoners having been incorporated in our army are being drafted into the numerous regiments stationed here in the north. They took a deal of washing, first in the sea and then with fresh water, before they could be allowed to join their regiments, the odour of their garments and skins being previous to the process quite insupportable.

GERMANY.

The best informed and most independent newspapers of Germany discourage the expectation that any vigorous resolutions will be taken at Warsaw, the Powers, and especially Prussia, being disposed to wait and watch the development of Italian affairs. Great hopes are founded on the division which M. Mazzini is sowing in Italy. Baron Schleinitz, Foreign Minister of Prussia, it is still said, will accompany the Prince Regent to Warsaw. The Baron had several interviews with Lord John Russell, on the 12th, at Coblentz.

The statement that Russia, Prussia, and Austria had protested against the entry of a Sardinian army into Naples is utterly discredited at Berlin. For some time past the *tactique* of Austria has been to try to make the people believe that all the world is exerting itself in her cause.

The Austrian papers publish letters from Laybach, giving candid accounts of the German portion of that army, "strong in faith," the dispersion of which by General Cialdini Dr. Cullen has so pathetically lamented. The correspondent of the *Austrian Gazette*, a paper decidedly Catholic and Imperialist, writes:—

We have had here a detachment from the late Pontifical army. It was evident that these men had suffered much; they complained loudly of the bad treatment they had met with in the Roman States, especially from the priests, who they thought had betrayed them. They have been lodged in the villages around the city, but they have behaved with brutality and insolence, and even at the railway station some scandalous scenes occurred. These men, utterly demoralised, grossly insulted the officer who commanded them, and even threatened to kill him. A company of the regiment, 'King of the Belgians,' cantoned here, was obliged to fix bayonets and advance against these mutinous prisoners; the ringleaders were arrested, and the train started with them for Gratz, to which place telegraphic messages were sent to take strict precautions against their arrival.

We can't think how Lamoriciere and his officers managed to keep up any discipline among these bands, or how he could hope for any success with an army so composed. It is now asked what they are going to do with these men. If sent home they would be a burthen and a danger, but to admit them again into the ranks of the army would be a still more serious measure.

HUNGARY.

Count Edward Karolyi has been arrested at Salzburg. The Count, it may be remembered, was arrested at his chateau in the spring for having got up a fete in honour of Count Szechenyi. In August, having been released, he went to Ostend to join his countess. Thence he proceeded to Paris; and on returning to Hungary he was arrested. He is now a prisoner at Vienna. His lady has been ordered not to leave her house.

Laszlo Imre, one of the most influential men in the comitat of Szolnok, has been arrested at Szakacs. Four other gentlemen of high standing were sought by the Austrians, but they had fled. More than 200 Hungarians are detained in the prison at Josephstadt on political grounds. In the same prison a considerable number of Italians are also confined.

SPAIN.

While the Government of Queen Isabella, a sovereign ruling by a revolutionary title, and only recently recognised by the Bourbons of Naples, out-clamours the Legitimist courts in its indignation at the progress of events in Italy, the cause of freedom in the sister peninsula is most warmly taken up by the people. The friends of the legitimacy and the temporal power of the Pope can get very few recruits for Rome, and even fewer for Gaeta, whereas a great many, and those the pick of the populations, are enrolled for Garibaldi. Three hundred of these volunteers recently embarked at Barcelona. The priestly party boils over with indignation, and nothing less than the dismissal of all the officers of the Government, both civil and military, who permitted the embarkation will satisfy them.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY.—By the arrival of the Europa we learn:—At Washington the President was daily engaged for several hours at the Department of State upon his forthcoming message. Official advices have been received by the American Government from Mr. Ward, the Minister to China. Strong efforts were being made, but to the latest dates without success, to settle the difficulties between the Chinese Government and the French and English. It had been asserted on high authority that the two latter Governments were willing and anxious for an adjustment, and were ready to receive any communication from the Chinese authorities touching that subject; but that owing to the internal dissensions of that Government, it was considered extremely doubtful whether anything could be done. In the meantime active preparations were going on, and they were putting themselves in the best possible attitude for defence. Mr. Ward some months ago asked for leave of absence for six months. The Government informed him that his request would be complied with as soon as the aspect of affairs in that country would warrant his absence; but for the present they thought he had better remain.

The revolutionary events in Italy had excited much interest in official quarters. Notwithstanding that the Government of Naples, to which Minister Chandler was accredited, had ceased to exist, he will remain in that country to attend to American interests, and Minister Daniel will continue in the discharge of his own duties in Sardinia. The question of enlarging this mission to one of a first class, as authorised by congress, was to be left for the consideration of the next administration.

The statements which had lately appeared with reference to General Harney's course of St. Juan were premature. Nothing had been nor would be determined by the administration in regard to this matter for some time. There appeared to have been a misunderstanding between Generals Scott and Harney susceptible of explanation. The matter would be satisfactorily arranged in due season.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 30.—The ball in honour of the Prince at the Opera-house has been a brilliant feature of the Royal visit. Cards of invitation for the occasion, gotten up in the highest order of American typography and ornamentation, were issued and sent to the prominent citizens. The managers of the affair discarded the uneuphonious names of Baron Renfrew, as their tickets expressly stated that the ball was for the "Reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." The Opera-house, where the ball was held, was most brilliantly illuminated, and the parquette was floored over to the stage, open to the wall, and decorated with natural flowers. The Prince's headquarters were besieged from the time of his arrival by a large but orderly assemblage of citizens, anxious to get a peep at his Royal Highness.

Long before the Prince's departure for the ball, his hotel was literally surrounded by a large, patient, and anxious assemblage of citizens. Now and then they were "sold" by false reports of the departure of the Prince, but the chagrin and disappointment were transformed into good humour. Talking about "crowds of people" brings the application of the term to the Cincinnati Opera-house. Long before the Prince made his appearance every avenue leading to it was filled with humanity. After many cheers and mistakes on the part of the crowd, the Prince at last arrived, precisely at ten o'clock. The ball committee held a brief conference with him in regard to partners, and the whole party were then taken into a private box. He was dressed in evening dress, with white neckcloth, as were all the suite. In the first dance Lord Hinchinbroke danced *vis-a-vis*. About one thousand richly dressed persons were present. The ball-room was strikingly beautiful; the extensive stage was arranged with colonnade scenery in the back-ground, and the front of the parquette was richly ornamented with evergreens and natural flowers. The seats in the parquette were occupied by the *creme de la creme* of Cincinnati society. After a few moments' delay the ball was commenced with the old-fashioned promenade. The Prince then opened the ball, the Royal party and others dancing upon the stage, a few others on the parquette. The first dance was the Jubilee quadrille, the Prince having for his partner Mrs. Colonel Pike, wife of one of the committee, the proprietor of the Opera-house, and the originator of the ball. He danced the second quadrille with Miss Groesbeck, daughter of the Honourable John Groesbeck, ex-M.C., and one of the committee; the third quadrille with Miss Taylor, of Newport, Kentucky—that state being largely represented; and the fourth dance, the "Lancers," with Miss H. M'Gregor, of Mount Auburn; also with Miss Hilton, the daughter of one of the State Judges. The company was very much confused in the dances, by not having the figures distinctly announced. This duty devolved on the leader of the orchestra; but as his voice was either weak, or could not be distinctly heard, the Prince was very much bewildered and somewhat amused by the deficiency to which we have alluded. At first his Royal Highness entered into the spirit of the affair rather slowly and formally, but by degrees became quite animated. The Prince took a partner for a waltz, but discovering that the lady could not waltz, he refused to take another partner, and waited for the next quadrille. The programme was given to the Prince for a selection of dances, and he adhered strictly to quadrilles, with the exception of the last. The Prince, though apparently very much embarrassed at times, chatted with his partners, led them to their guardians, and promenaded around the room, to the intense satisfaction of all. The Prince also made several mistakes, not being *au fait* in American style; but he soon recovered himself, and enjoyed himself in his usual style. There was no supper provided, and the Royal party left at half-past 12 o'clock.

This morning the Prince and suite visited St. John's Church. There was a large crowd of spectators at the hotel and in the vicinity of the church. The Prince entered the side door to avoid any demonstration on his account. He was dressed as usual, and occupied an eligible front seat. Some people say he is looking seedy; but he is probably saving his "best clothes" for his New York visit. Few persons were admitted into the church; nobody except the pewholders and their friends. Bishop M'Ilvaine preached the sermon from the 7th chapter of the Book of Revelations, ninth and tenth verses. No allusion was made in the course of the service to the Prince's presence. The Queen, his mother, was incidentally mentioned, as well as the title of the chief magistrate of the Union, in the prayer on behalf of national rulers. Gen. Bruce was the only person in the royal suite that kneeled during prayer. The congregation was very attentive and decorous, and afforded a pleasant contrast to the inordinate display and bluster exhibited on the Prince's tour through Canada. At the close of the services the Prince shook hands with the venerable bishop, and I subsequently retired to his hotel, passing through a side door. At night he dined with the mayor and other officials. It was announced that the Prince would go to Christ Church, but, the weather being stormy, he had not decided whether to go or not.

An old English soldier visited the Prince on Saturday last, and a long and pleasant interview ensued. The veteran gave the Prince three cheers on his departure, the crowd outside the hotel assisting. A boy twelve years of age also called on the Prince, and represented himself as a decendant of the Duke of York. The boy presented documents establishing his claim. The Prince and General Bruce listened to the little fellow's story, and it is believed they regarded the whole thing as a first-class hoax. Mr. Poore, of Portland, Maine, had an interview to-day with the Duke of Newcastle in reference to the future movements of the Prince, and more especially as regards his visit to that city. Mr. Poore was informed that the Prince would remain but one day in Portland.

The Marquis of Chandos arrived from Indianapolis yesterday. There was a great turnout to receive him, people mistaking him for the Prince. The Marquis, Lord Hinchinbroke, and the Hon. Mr. Elliot will travel with the Prince, but not in the official suite.

The Royal party will leave for Pittsburg at seven o'clock on Monday morning. The Royal visitors expressed themselves well pleased with their quarters at the Burnett House.—*New York Herald.*

MR. SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

The fact that the report of the death of Mr. Sheridan Knowles appears to have been satisfactorily contradicted, will not take from the interest attaching to the following particulars of his life:—

This distinguished dramatist was born at Cork, in 1784. His father, a lecturer and teacher of elocution, when his son James was about eight years old, removed to London, where the latter soon began to manifest both dramatic inclination and dramatic ability. At the age of twelve he wrote a drama for a company of juvenile performers, and soon afterwards an opera. While still a boy he was introduced to the late William Hazlitt, of whose criticism and advice he frequently availed himself in the composition of his earlier plays. After residing about 14 years in London he removed to Dublin, and in that city he made his first appearance as an actor. In this character he was anything but successful, and, after one or two failures, he for some time relinquished all ambition in this direction. After the publication of a small volume of poems he went to reside at Belfast, where he gave lessons in elocution and grammar. He still continued, however, to write for the stage, and a play "Caius Gracchus," produced about this time, was played with great success; and being reproduced in London in 1823, where Mr. Macready performed the principal character, brought the author into general notice. During the next twenty years of his life Mr. Knowles wrote a long series of plays, some of which—such as "The Hunchback," and "The Love Chase"—are still deservedly popular. In 1838 he for a short time appeared again on the boards; and in 1836 he paid a visit to America. In 1849 a pension of £200 per annum was conferred upon him by the late Sir Robert Peel. Subsequently he was appointed Curator of Shakspere's house at Stratford-on-Avon.

One of the French officers who took part in the recent battle between the Papal and Piedmontese troops relates a singular incident:—Captain de Charette found himself engaged in conflict with swords with a Piedmontese officer, and wounded him. On seeing his adversary fall, M. de Charette bent over him, and the Piedmontese officer was only able to press his hand and expire. They recognised each other at that supreme moment as old acquaintances, having been fellow-pupils at the Military College of Turin.

THE LATE STORMY WEATHER.—Two more Tyne vessels have to be added to the fearful list of the lost during the recent stormy weather. Intelligence has reached South Shields to-day that a stout brig, the George Douthwaite, Captain Tatlock, of South Shields, was wrecked near Revel on the 8th, on her voyage from the Tyne to Cronstadt. Her crew are fortunately saved. The Emma, belonging to North Shields, has also been lost in the North Sea, in her passage from Wyborg. Her crew were 48 hours in the tops before they were rescued. They underwent a fearful amount of suffering while they were so exposed.

THE "GLOBE" ON VICTOR EMMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.

The manifesto of King Victor Emmanuel to the populations of Southern Italy places the whole question of his recent policy, in the eyes of those populations and of Europe, on the ground on which we have always held it must be decided upon—viz., as a question of fact. Is it the fact that the policy of Piedmont represents the national sentiment of Italy? If it is, there is just the same sufficient reason for the King of Sardinia placing himself at the head of the national movement of Italy whithersoever extending itself, as there was for the Emperors of Austria, ever since 1815, placing themselves at the head of the several Italian sovereignties in suppressing all such movements wheresoever originating. "The sovereignty of States," said M. Boniface in the *Constitutionnel*, "is the fundamental guarantee of the independence of peoples." What sort of sovereignty of States did Austria permit to exist in Italy? Only such as conformed itself to her own provincial rule. She left no Italian State independent in its internal regimen. It may be true that the sovereigns of those States found their account for the time in taking shelter under the double eagle's wings. But what sort of guarantee, or rather how precisely the reverse was this state of things in Italy of any sort of "guarantee of the independence of peoples," need not be expounded to any one, not even to M. Boniface, or M. Granier de Cassagnac.

Well, Sardinia, so soon as her internal regimen became constitutional, found herself, by the force of things, at the head of the opposite party in Italy to that of Austria and her crowned vassals. France allied herself in arms to Sardinia, and against Austria, and in so doing—if she really went to war for an idea at all—must have gone to war for the idea represented by Sardinia against that represented by Austria. It is too transparent a pretext to tell us that France went to war with Austria to repel Austrian aggression. There was no Austrian aggression, in reality, but the chronic one against Italian independence; and no case of war for France in alliance with Sardinia but the incompatibility of temper between Austrian autocracy and Sardinian constitutionalism in Italy. Precisely the same case as M. de Cavour stated in reply to Lord Malmesbury's inquiry in the spring of 1859, in vindication of the Italian championship of Sardinia in Northern Italy—precisely the same case Victor Emmanuel states now in vindication of the same championship in Southern Italy. Throughout the whole part played by Sardinia of late years runs the same assumption—the assumption of the right to stand forth as the organ of Italian national sentiment. That right was implicitly admitted by Napoleon III. last year; or what was the meaning of the French alliance with Sardinia against Austria? It has been implicitly admitted by the adventurous leader who has pioneered the path of Victor Emmanuel to Naples now—or what has been the meaning of carrying on his conquests, under the royal name? Either there has been no "idea" in the whole business from first to last; or that "idea" can be no other than that which Victor Emmanuel assumes the right to express in Southern as he had assumed the righ to express in Northern Italy—the idea, namely, of the right of the Italian people, southwards as northwards, to independent Italian rule.

The names of Napoleon and Garibaldi may seem morally divided, far as the poles asunder—but their action in the last and the present year has concurred in this—in implicity recognising in the Power with whose name they linked their proceedings the right which that Power has throughout claimed to itself—of championing the cause of Italian nationality. If the *status quo* was to be preserved in Italy, Austria was clearly the right Power to preserve it; and Austria gave no original provocation to France to break with her. That rupture proceeded on the avowed ground of a deliberate difference of policy. What could be the difference thus deliberately declared, and deliberately proceeded on? Surely no other than the difference between a policy which dictated institutions to Italy, and a policy which left Italy free to choose her own. Upon this point, at least, Napoleon III and Garibaldi must continue in union, under the penalty of self-stultification by self-contradiction; and upon this point it is that Victor Emmanuel takes his stand. "I have not come," he says, "to impose my will on you, but to make yours respected. You may freely manifest it. Providence, which protects every just cause, will inspire the vote you will deposit in the urn. Whatever may be the serious aspect of events, I await with calm the judgment of civilised Europe and history, because I have the consciousness of accomplishing my duties as a King and an Italian."

Universal suffrage is to such a degree trifled or tampered with, in those countries where appeal is made to it with most solemnity—it is, in itself, in our judgment, at any given moment, so fallacious a criterion of the mind and will of those who have independent mind and will in any community—it is liable to such falsification from the enormous scale of its collection, the arbitrary and one-sided modes which have often been adopted of collecting it, and the opportunity given for dealing at discretion with its results by the convenient obscurity of the ballot-box—that we confess it will add little or nothing to our persuasion of the spontaneous adhesion of the populations of Southern Italy to the throne of Victor Emmanuel, that such adhesion shall have been attested by universal suffrage. We trust, however, the result of the process, if not the most reliable, will not be dubious. And we will hope, likewise, that there is less of evil omen than might suggest itself to some apprehensions, in the admission, which we find from the fuller report of M. Cavour's speech which now reaches us, was made in that speech—that some further "hypothetical cession" to France "had" or "might have been," "mooted." It must at all events be admitted as amongst the strongest arguments for Italian union, that, as the Sardinian Minister observed, "no such demand would be made on a nation of twenty-two millions of united Italians."

REVISION COURT.

(Before Messrs. Shaw and O'Hara.)

THE FREEMAN FRANCHISE—THE ALLEGED ILLEGALITY OF THE CLAIM BY GRANDBIRTH.

The hearing of this question was resumed at the sitting of the court.

Mr. John Martin, Solicitor, T.C., appeared to oppose the disfranchisement of the freemen, and Mr. Costello, solicitor assisted by Mr. E. A. Ennis, appeared for the Radical party There were also present Mr. J. J. Butler, the Messrs. Hyndman, Mr. Price, Mr. Long, Mr. White, solicitor; Mr. Gibson, solicitor; Mr. Francis W. Brady, Q.C.; Mr. Hemphill, Q.C.

Mr. Costello read several "beseeches" to the Corporation, from 1648 to 1806, for the purpose of showing that the admissions by birth referred to in them were confined to the sons of freemen.

Mr. Francis William Brady, Q.C., examined—I examined "beseeches" from the year 1648 down to 1840; I did not find any "beseech" to be admitted to the freedom because the applicant was the grandson of a freeman.

To Mr. Martin—I made the search in the course of last month; I did not keep any memoranda of the results of my search; I will undertake to say that I read over all the "beseeches" in the box on that table; I was occupied in reading them 2 or 3 days; I won't say I read over every syllable in each "beseech," but I examined each generally; I did not keep an account of the number of "beseeches" by marriage; I cannot tell whether I saw any by marriage; I found a great many by "grace especial"; I do not recollect any entries of the admission of parties by birth other than sons; I should be suprised to find that such are in existence; I was assisted in my search by Mr. Keogh; he kept a memorandum of a few cases; but I do not recollect what they are; I will not swear that I made any particular examination of the beseeches except as to the one point.

Mr. Martin—Do you swear you searched all the "beseeches" from 1648, to 1840?—No: I do not. I examined them down to 1806.

Mr. Martin—I thought you said you examined them to 1840.

Mr. Shaw—That is what he said.

Mr. Brady—Well, then, I made a mistake.

Mr. Martin—Indeed, I think so. You voted on several occasions as the grandson of a freeman?—I did. (Laughter).

Mr. Costello tendered in evidence the report of the commissioners who had inquired into the constitution and management of the Irish Corporation, and also the Report of English Commissioners on the Corporations of England, for the purpose of showing that no such right as was claimed by John Isaac Abbot had been recognised by any municipal institution in the empire.

Mr. Shaw said that they would only receive these reports as an expression of opinion upon the part of certain individuals, but not as legal conclusive evidence, one way or the other.

Mr. Costello stated that Mr. Yeo, whose examination had been partially proceeded with on the former day, had not yet completed his search of the Corporation records down to the year 1840; but he proposed to examine him as to the portions which he had examined.

Mr. Martin objected to this course, as it was of great importance he should have an opportunity of cross-examining him upon his evidence in its entirety.

Mr. Shaw said they would occupy the remainder of the day with the comparison of the revision lists, and they would, therefore, adjourn the hearing of the present case until this morning, when Mr. Yeo would be prepared to lay before the court the result of his complete search into the records which had been committed to him for examination.

The court was accordingly adjourned to this morning.

Law Intelligence.

JUDGES' CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald sat yesterday in the Court of Chancery to dispose of chamber motions for the three law courts.

Kennedy *v.* Galway.

In this case the action was brought to recover a sum of £20, the amount of the defendant's promissory note, and Mr. Cootes now moved to substitute the service of the summons and plaint in the case.

His Lordship granted the motion.

Fox *v.* Upton.

Mr. Shegog appeared on behalf of the sheriff of Louth, and made an application for an interpleader order. It appeared that the sheriff had executed a writ for £189 against the defendant's farm, and four different parties claimed portions of the property seized, and the rights of the several parties claiming could only be ascertained by a trial of the case.—Motion granted.

THE LATE RIOT AT DERRYMACASH.

APPLICATION TO ADMIT THE PRISONERS TO BAIL.

Mr. Samuel Ferguson, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Fitzgibbon), said he had to apply to his lordship to admit ten persons now in custody in Armagh Jail, to bail on giving good and solvent security that they would be forthcoming to take their trial at the next assizes.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald—Are the persons in custody in respect of what is called the Derrymacash affray?

Mr. Ferguson replied in the affirmative.

The Attorney-General (with whom was Mr. Cassidy), instructed by Mr. Maxwell Hamilton, Crown Solicitor, appeared to oppose the application on behalf of the Crown. The Attorney-General said he intended to oppose it so far as four of the accused were concerned—namely, Samuel Tate, William Humphrey, Thomas Humphrey, and William Wright. He would consent to the other prisoners being discharged, on giving good and solvent bail.

Mr Ferguson said he would apply himself then to the cases of the four parties in respect of whom the Crown opposed the application. On the 25th September, Thomas Murphy, one of the parties wounded in the affray on the 12th of July, unfortunately died, and in respect to his death the coroner's jury returned the following verdict—"He died from the effects of a gunshot wound, received by him on the 12th July, from some person or persons unknown." That verdict did not affect the prisoners now in custody. But it was necessary to give a short detail of the circumstances of the affray as they appeared on the twenty-two depositions sworn in the case by parties all of them adverse to the accused. On the 12th of July a party of men were returning in a body from Lurgan, in such array and with such accompaniments as, no doubt, violated the Processions Act. It was beyond all question that all the persons engaged on both sides were misdemeanants on the occasion; but it appeared from the informations that the rioting by stone throwing did not begin till the whole party came to a place called Roney's corner. It appeared, too, that the stone throwing came from the party amongst whom were the unfortunate sufferers in the affray, and that it continued past the chapel, and on to the entrance gate of Mr. Forde's residence, a distance of more than half a mile. The other party appeared to have had guns and pistols, but they did not use them with any injurious results—although shots were fired—till they reached a considerable distance beyond the chapel, and approached the house of Samuel Tate, followed by a crowd of persons still engaged in stone throwing. It was extremely difficult to get at the truth of the case from reading the informations, which were made, as he had stated, by parties adverse to the accused—by parties in a rank of life which made them very much addicted to misrepresentation and to a cautious concealment of the truth. Here, however, was the dying declaration of the unfortunate deceased Murphy, made on the evening of the 12th July, when he was in immediate apprehension of death, although, as his lordship knew, he survived till the close of last month:—"A crowd of persons were passing along the road, about 200 men beating drums, &c.; declarant threw stones at the crowd four or five times; a pistol was fired by a man towards where I was; I proceeded on; shortly after that a gun was fired; before I received the shot guns were pointed towards the party throwing the stones—the Roman Catholic party, and shots would not have been fired at all, but for the stones being thrown first; when the pistol was fired at me I did not receive any wound, but immediately afterwards I received from a pistol or gun the shot from which I am now dying; I do not know who it was fired the shot that wounded me." As he (Mr. Ferguson) said before, it was only as the pursued party approached Tate's house that they fired shots with dangerous and fatal effect. The shots fired previously were harmless. At Roney's corner the party apprehended danger. This was proved by the fact that the prisoner Wright insisted that a man named Hughes, who wished to turn aside and leave the party, should remain with his companions and "fight like a man for himself and his friends." At Mr. Ford's entrance, a portion of the party, including Thos. Humphreys, appeared to have been driven into the avenue. By passing through Mr. Ford's grounds the party would avoid passing Wolf's Lund Hill—a dangerous place, because the opposite party were there assembled in great numbers. Numbers, therefore, went through the grounds. The separated portion of the party went on until they reached the house of Samuel Tate, where the first fatal discharge of the loaded weapons took place. With respect to the discharging of the guns and pistols, distinct evidence appeared from the information to attach to Tate, Wright, and the two Humphreys. Thomas Humphreys, whilst taking refuge in Ford's avenue, fired a gun loaded with pellets or small shot, some of which injured one of the persons who had made a deposition. Whilst the informations were full and explicit as to the fact that the two Humphreys, Tate, and Wright, discharged fire arms from the neighbourhood of Tate's house in or about the time Thomas Murphy received the wound which subsequently caused his death, there was considerable confusion on the informations as to who it was fired the fatal shot. One witness, named Morrow, deposed that he saw Wm. Humphreys with a gun in his hand. He was then within ten perches of Tate's house; saw him fire; Thomas Murphy fell; saw him point the gun in the direction of Murphy. Another witness deposed that he saw both William and Thomas Humphreys fire; "when they fired Murphy fell at the footpath." This evidence would go to show that the shot was fired by either of the Humphreys. Elizabeth M'Cann deposed that she saw Wright and Tate fire; her brother received one ball from Wright and four from Tate. It was a question, however, what credence could be given to her testimony, for she actually swore that "she didn't see any stones thrown by anybody on the occasion," although no one can doubt that plenty of stones had been flung by both sides. The witness also disingenuously stated that the pursuing crowd was a lot "of girls and boys," distinguishing men of twenty-two years of age as "boys," because they were not married men. She stated that Tate "fired, loaded again and fired, and her brother fell." Patrick Heenan deposed that, when the crowd got to Tate's, Tate turned round, fired his gun, and shot him (informant). At the same time, Thomas Murphy was shot. James Heenan deposed that he saw Tate kneel down and fire at Murphy, and Murphy fell. That was the evidence against the four parties whose case was under consideration. No doubt, the charge against them was a very serious one, and his lordship would have to consider whether, having regard to the nature of the offence alleged—the evidence to sustain it, and the probability that the parties would be forthcoming to take their trial, he could, in the exercise of a wise judicial discretion, admit them to bail. Recollecting all the circumstances of the case—the fact that stones were flung at the party—that they believed themselves in danger—and that the shots were fired in hot blood, and under the excitement of events—his lordship might probably consider that the charge would ultimately be reduced to one of manslaughter. There was undoubted jurisdiction to bail for that offence. He (Mr. Ferguson) submitted that there was nothing in the case, serious though it was, to induce the accused parties to abstain from taking their trial, more particularly as the evidence against them came from a hostile party. He thought the case such as warranted his lordship in making the order sought for, taking care that the bail given should be sufficient to warrant the appearance of the accused at the next assizes.

The Attorney-General said he was very unwilling to keep any persons in custody if he could at all consistently with his judgment consent to their discharge. In that view he had consented to the discharge of six of the accused; but with respect to four of them he felt that he could not consent, and therefore his lordship would be asked to decide judicially on the question. The charge on which the prisoners were committed was for having, on the 12th July, 1860, unlawfully and riotously assembled, carrying guns and pistols, with which they fired at and wounded Thomas Murphy and others, with intent to kill. That committal was founded on the deposition of twenty-two witnesses. Murphy, one of the wounded men, had died since the committal. M'Cann, another of the wounded, was pronounced beyond recovery, and the charge, therefore, might become the most serious known to the law. M'Cann, in his dying declaration, and several others, had deposed to Tate having knelt down and taken deliberate aim at him (M'Cann) before he fired. Being most anxious to avoid prejudicing in any way a case that would be the subject of judicial inquiry at the next assizes, he (the Attorney-General) would carefully abstain from going into any discussion of the circumstances out of which the unfortunate affray originated; it was sufficient for his purpose to show that the evidence against each of the four persons in question was distinct and specific. It was not proved against the Humphreys that either of them fired a shot with fatal results; but they were identified as having fired shots into the crowd amongst whom were Murphy and M'Cann. The same observation applied to the case of Wright. Pait Carr disposed to Tate kneeling down and firing his gun. "Then," he says, "Thomas Murphy fell." The witness Morrow disposed that he saw William Humphreys fire his gun, and he saw Thomas Murphy fall. The gun was pointed in the direction of Murphy, but he (witness) could not say the shot took effect on Murphy, as two or three other guns were fired at the same time. Thomas Humphreys was also identified by the same witness. The witness M'Cann saw Wright and Tate fire their guns, and his brother received bullets from them. There were other witnesses, too, implicating the accused. The charge having assumed so serious a complexion, and the evidence against the accused being, as it now stood, so direct and specific, he felt that he could not in the interest of public justice, consent to liberate the prisoners on the chance that they would appear to stand their trial. He therefore called on the court to regard the case as one in which bail should be refused.

Mr. Henry Fitzgibbon briefly replied in support of the motion.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said the Crown having consented to the bailing of the accused, no difficulty could arise in their cases if proper and solvent bail was tendered. With respect to the remaining four prisoners, the Attorney-General resisted the motion on the ground that the charge against each of them was so serious that he could not be responsible for their appearance to take their trial, and thus satisfy justice, if they were now liberated. He confessed that he felt the Attorney-General had exercised a wise discretion in opposing the motion. One of the wounded parties had died; and whether or not the case might resolve itself into a charge of malicious homicide against the accused, there remained the high and serious offence of the common intent to kill, which would entail upon the Humphreys and Wright the responsibility attaching to the act of Tate. Without intending to prejudge the case in any way, he felt it to be of such a nature as precluded him from liberating the accused on bail without the consent of the Crown. He would therefore say, "no rule" on the motion so far as Tate, Wright, and the two Humphreys were concerned, leaving it to them, if they were so advised, to review his decision next term. The other prisoners might be discharged.

It was arranged that the six men in reference to whom the crown assented should be allowed to stand in giving their own bail for £50 each, and two securities each in £25, that they will appear to take their trial at the next assizes for Armagh.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In the matter of John Kerr, Randalstown, linen bleacher.

Mr. Heron, on the part of the assignees, applied to have the property of the bankrupt, which consisted of freehold and machinery, sold separately in Belfast on the 26th inst. An order to that effect was made by the court.

In the matter of J. H. Carroll, builder, of Dublin.

The meeting in this case was for examination of witnesses. Mr. John Conway and Mr. Patrick Brady were examined by Mr. Heron, as to the removal of certain building materials on premises on Leinster-road and Kenilworth-square, on which they were severally engaged by the bankrupt.

Some other cases were then considered, but the details were wholly devoid of public interest.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Thomas Daly, James Kavanagh, and Andrew M'Dermott, pauper inmates of the South Dublin Union, were brought up in custody of Police-constable 55 E, charged with trespassing on Mr. Hornan's field, and pulling his carrots for the purpose of carrying them away, at Garden-hill, Old Kilmainham, between five and six o'clock on Monday evening.—They were ordered to be whipped; Daly to receive thirteen, Kavanage nine, and M'Dermott twelve lashes.

James Flood was brought up in custody, charged with violently assaulting Ellen Dignam on Monday evening at the Coombe. The woman deposed that the prisoner had attacked her with a poker, with which he had cut her head.—The case was remanded.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Ann Doyle was brought up in custody of Police-constable 16 G, charged with having in her possession, on Monday, in Mr. Rispin's pawn-office, North Ann-street, a valuable shirt, for which she could not give any satisfactory account.—She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Edward Conway, a boy under 14 years of age, was charged with stealing a small quantity of hay, in Smithfield market, from a cart, on Monday.—He was ordered to get six lashes.

James Carton, James West, Michael Kerns, and James Kelly were brought up in custody of Police-constable 104 C, charged with having in their possession, on the West Road, on Monday evening, a quantity of potatoes, which they appeared to have taken from a field in that locality.—They were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each, with hard labour.

Mary Gaynor was charged by Daniel Gilligan, relieving officer of the North Dublin Union, with having assaulted, wantonly and maliciously, another pauper inmate of that institution.—The prisoner was held to bail, or ordered one month's imprisonment.

John Dunn, John Cullen, and James Byrne, were brought up on remand by Acting-Inspector Patrick Keegan, charged with offering base coins—viz., half crowns and shillings—to Mr. Kane, of West Liffey-street; Mr. O'Dowd, grocer, of Parkgate street; and Joseph Messit, of Ellis-place.—The prisoners were further remanded. One of them is said to be a notoriously bad character.

Patrick John Tiernan was charged by Bedelia Connolly and Patrick Connolly, her husband, of Lower Abbey-street, tavern-keepers, with having, in company with five or six other parties, forcibly opened the door of their establishment, on the night of the 15th inst, and used towards them very abusive language.—The parties were held to bail in £1 each, or, in default, ordered 14 days' imprisonment.

STATISTICS OF ROMANISM.

The following is given in the *Bulwark*, as the numerical strength of the Church of Rome in the British Isles, compiled from her own records:—

Population	8,000,000
Priests (exclusive of Monks)	4,147
Teachers of Schools	6,898
Scholars in said Schools	519,487
Chaplains aided by Government (exclusive of India)	331
Chapels	3,210
Monasteries	145
Convents and Nunneries	330
Colleges and Seminaries	42
Schools	4,523

Besides, we shall soon have a seminary in London for the training of military officers in the dogmas of Rome; and, unless vigorously resisted, a charter will be given to the Romish University in Dublin, to issue honors in the Queen's name.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

We shall now sum up, in one view, the amount of support given by our Government:—

			£	s.	d.
1.	Grants	to Common Schools in Ireland in one year (1856-57) ...	£102,842	18	9
2.	Do.	to Common Schools in Great Britain (1858) ...	82,392	12	1½
3.	Do.	to Reformatories in Great Britain (1858) ...	3,921	16	2
4.	Do.	to Chaplains in the Army (1858)	7,229	0	0
5.	Do.	to Chaplains in Workhouses, Prisons, and Asylums in Ireland, estimated at ...	9,300	0	0
6.	Do.	for 6,075 Romish Bibles (Douay) to the Army ...	451	10	2
7.	Do.	for 700 copies of the "Garden of the Soul" ...	27	13	0
8.	Do.	to Maynooth College ...	30,000	0	0
		In all—exclusive of Grants to Romish Chaplains in India, and in other ways, in our colonies and at home, of which we have no authentic information	186,165	10	2¼

It is probable that £200,000 per annum is, in one way or other, given in aid of the Church of Rome.

NATIVE DIAMONDS.—Another proof has been obtained of the existence of native diamonds in Australia, and this time there is no room whatever for doubt as to the character of the stone or the genuineness of the discovery. The circumstances are these:—A few days ago a stranger, but an old colonist, entered the shop of Mr. Crisp, jeweller, of Queen-street, and requested that a ring might be cut from his finger, on which it had been placed years before. The ring was cut accordingly, and on looking at the stone Mr. Crisp at once saw that it was a rough, unpolished diamond, of a brownish tint, and on applying all the tests suggested by long experience his opinion was confirmed. The stone is a diamond, and in size rather larger than that recently found at the Ovens. On inquiry, the owner of the ring stated that a considerable number of years ago, he found the stone while following cattle on a station, and seeing that it was bright and lustrous, he carried it to a jeweller in a country town not far distant, and had the ring made, which he had since worn, but without at all suspecting that the stone he had found was in reality a diamond; nor had the country jeweller been aware of the character of the stone he was setting, for he contrived to bury it in gold in such a way as to prevent the diamond exhibiting its brilliancy, and to make show its least attractive face. The stone was found in a different district to those in which the two diamonds recently discovered were found; and thus it is ascertained that three localities, at considerable distances from each other, have given proof that as yet their mineral resources are but imperfectly developed. There can be now no doubt that Australia must be reckoned a a diamond-producing country.—*Melbourne Argus.*

HUMANE SOCIETY IN FRANCE.—The attention of the public ought to be again called to the atrocious acts of cruelty which are now being weekly perpetrated in the veterinary colleges of France, and its assistance requested in framing some plan for inducing the French authorities to consider the subject. On the 8th inst. Professor Spooner delivered an address to the Royal Veterinary College, from which I take the liberty of sending an extract:—"The facts are these:—At Alfort, which I visited, and still more at Lyons, the pupils are instructed in surgery by cutting up living horses. Oh! then, is surgery fiendhood! Two days a week, at nine o'clock in the morning, the doomed horse is cast, and then he is subjected to all sorts of surgical operations, such as firing, neurotomy, cutting away pieces of the cartilage of the foot, operating as for stone in the bladder, extirpating the parotid and other glands, or the eyes or any organs that forceps can pull or that knives or saws can reach. Steel and fingers, guided by stony hearts, invade the poor animal at all points; these operations on the same horse last from nine o'clock in the morning until about four in the afternoon, unless, indeed, he becomes unfit for the diabolicalism by dying in the meantime. Comment is superfluous. It is well known that vivisection has long been considered unnecessary to the successful cultivation of the veterinary art, and is repudiated with horror by our English surgeons. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have made vain efforts to induce the French College to abolish these proceedings, and my only hope now in addressing you is, that by constantly keeping the subject before the public eye, the higher powers in France may be brought to exert themselves in behalf of these helpless sufferers.—*Letter in the Times.*

PLANTED BY NATURE.—Other seeds, when ripe, are provided with hooks made to catch hold of passing animals, which, after a time, get rid of them by rolling on the ground. Those seeds which are surrounded by a succulent pulp, and are swallowed by birds and quadrupeds, are generally favourably consigned to the earth. Most seeds pass uninjured through the stomach and intestines of all animal, with the exception of gallinaceous fowls. Currant seeds, after having been eaten by man, can germinate. Foxes sow the seeds of the cranberry (vaccinum) after eating its red berries. Apple and pear trees are often found in ditches and under hedges, proceeding, it is said, from fruit which has been devoured by peasants. Farmers are often astonished when, after having, as they think, perfectly prepared their fields, and sown excellent corn, on reaping they find some places covered only with useless oats. In other cases, mammiferes and birds devour only a portion of seeds, while the rest fall and become productive. When the squirrel shakes the cone of the pine tree to obtain the seeds, a great number fall to the ground and are lost to him. The inhabitants of Iceland call a particular sort of nut "rat's nut," from the circumstance that the rats gather them in great numbers, and hide them in the ground. But as the rats are very often killed by one or other of their numerous enemies, the nuts are left to germinate. Seeds falling into wormholes are sure to germinate, as well as seeds which drop into the subterraneous passages made by the moles to ensnare worms and insects. The hog, by tearing up the earth as with a ploughshare, prepares it for the reception of seeds; the hedgehog passes his life in doing the same service.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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BIRTHS.

Cavaye—October 6, at Edinburgh, the wife of Major-General Cavaye, of a son.

Hanna—October 16, at 5, Gardiner's-place, the wife of Thomas Hanna, Esq., of a son.

Labatt—October 6, at Mountrath, Queen's County, Mrs. Labatt, of a son.

Mosse—October 14, the wife of A. W. Mosse, Esq., Ballyconra, county Kilkenny, of a son and heir.

Shaw—October 14, at Roseborough, Tipperary, the wife of the late Captain B. R. Shaw, of a son.

Whyte—October 16, the wife of William Whyte, of 4, Marlborough-street, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Ehrhardt and Fowler—On the 13th inst., at Neuwied, August Ehrhardt, Esq., M.D., of Gotha, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Henry Fowler, Esq., of Porchester-square, Hyde-park.

Maynard and FitzRoy—On the 13th inst., at Hartwell Church, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. Curzon Gurnham, B.A., Incumbent, assisted by the Rev. M. W. Gregory, M.A., Vicar of Roade, the Hon. Henry Charles Henry Maynard, only son of Viscount Maynard, to Blanch Adeliza, second daughter of Henry FitzRoy, Esq., of Salcey Lawn, Northamptonshire.

Norwood and Otway—October 16th, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Ralph Sadlier, D.D., Vicar of Castleknock, assisted by the Rev. Charles F. M'Carthy, M.A., John Norwood, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Benjamin Norwood, Esq., J.P., of Nelson-street, Dublin, to Arabella J., younger daughter of the late Wm. Loftus Otway, Esq., formerly of her Majesty's 12th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

DEATHS.

Andrews—October 13, at 10, Lower Gardiner-street, William James George, only son of James Andrews, jun., Esq.

Cahill—October 15, at 24, Palmerston-place, Dublin, John Henry Anderson, aged 11 months, youngest son of Captain Cahill, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Empson—October 10, at Kilmore, county Wexford, the day of his sister, Florence Sullivan's funeral, of disease of the heart, William Empson, Esq., of the county of Devon, England, aged 70 years.

Forsythe—October 12, after a short illness, Harriette Annie, aged 3 years and 11 months, the beloved and only child of Mr. Thomas Forsythe, Lennox-street.

Trench—October 15, at 27, Upper Merrion-street, the Rev. John Edmund Trench, Rector of Kenmare, county Kerry, youngest son of the late John Trench, Esq., of St. Catherine's Park, Leixlip.

Wakefield—October 13, at 5, Eglinton-terrace, Phibsboro', the residence of his grandson, Mr. F. Sparks, of brain disease, Mr. George Wakefield, aged 88 years.

Walshe—October 15, at Drumlease Vicarage, in the 67th year of her age, Miss Walshe, for upwards of forty years a valued friend in the family of the late Colonel Percival, of Temple House.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIGEON HEAD, DUBLIN, OCT. 16.—ARRIVED—Pearl, Youghal, flour; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Eagle, Liverpool, goods; Herald, Glasgow, goods; 13 colliers.

SAILED—Glory, Liverpool, goods; Eagle, Liverpool, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—OCT. 17.

Morning, 12h 16m. Evening, 12h 40m.

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